

## Tias links Syria-Iraq treaty to Gulf

AMMAN (J.T.) — Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tias was Tuesday quoted by the London-based Al Sayad Arabic magazine as saying that the Gulf war will end if Iraq agrees to reviving an Iraqi-Syrian treaty signed in 1978. Mr. Tias was apparently referring to what came to be known as the "joint national charter" under which both Syria and Iraq which share the pan-Arab Ba'athist ideology agreed to form a union. Like the majority of the Arab countries in 1978, Iraq and Syria drew closer by their strong opposition to Egypt's separate peace accord with Israel and American plans in the area. In reaction to the Syrian officials' statement Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nassif Jassem was less explicit in expressing the Iraqi response to the offer. In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times and the Al Ra'i Arabic daily, Mr. Jassem said that the Iraqi people will soon end the war and come out victorious. "We are waging this war in defence of all Arabs and to serve Arab unity," he added.

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## Regent receives Sudanese message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday received a message from Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri to His Majesty King Hussein. The message, which the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said dealt with bilateral relations, was delivered to the Regent by former Sudanese Defence Minister Fathi Omar who arrived in Amman as Mr. Numeiri's special envoy.

## Arab council talks postponed

TUNIS (Petra) — The Arab League Council's 82nd meeting is to be held on Monday, Sept. 24 instead of Sunday, Sept. 23, according to a decision by the Arab League permanent members. An announcement to this effect here Tuesday said the postponement came at the request of Bahrain and was accepted by the council members. According to the statement the council meeting will be at the permanent delegates level and no foreign ministers will attend as they will be involved in the U.N. General Assembly sessions in New York.

## Peres meets Egyptian diplomat

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres Tuesday met Egypt's acting ambassador to discuss the poor state of relations between the two countries. Israeli officials said. The Egyptian diplomat, Mohammed Bassiouny, said after the meeting that Israel must end its occupation of southern Lebanon before Egypt would discuss a thaw in relations. "The withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon is one of the conditions which we ask Israel in order to upgrade our relations," he said.

## U.S. says Reagan, Peres may meet Oct. 9

WASHINGTON (AP) — A source in President Ronald Reagan's administration, asked about reports that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres would meet with Mr. Reagan Oct. 8, said Monday that the date "is not a particularly good day for us." The source, who spoke on condition he not be named, said Oct. 8 is the Columbus Day holiday in the United States and that Mr. Reagan likely would be attending a public function as he begins the final month of his reelection drive. The source said Oct. 9 or 10 would appear more likely dates for a Reagan-Peres meeting.

## Mont Louis salvage continues

OSTEND, Belgium (AP) — Workers blew small holes in the bow of a sunken French ship in the North Sea on Tuesday to gain easier access to its remaining cargo of 13 barrels of radioactive material, salvage officials said. Salvage workers would attempt to slice a 20 metre by four metre hole in the hull of the Mont Louis which still held 13 of 30 containers with uranium hexafluoride, Henk Drenth of Smit Tak International said.

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## Nasser Mohammad, PLO leaders head for Algiers

# S. Yemeni apparently fails to reconcile Assad, Arafat

By Lamin K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A fresh, much publicised attempt by South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad to heal the rift between Syria and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has apparently ended in failure, leaving Palestinians and observers in the area bewildered as to what the future might hold for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Nasser Mohammad arrived in Damascus Monday on a visit hailed by PLO officials as the single most important effort by an Arab leader so far to reconcile Mr. Arafat with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. Mr. Nasser Mohammad left the Syrian capital Tuesday apparently empty handed, but not giving up hope that his mission could be accomplished with one more try in Algiers.

A senior PLO official said, in a telephone interview from Damascus, that the Yemeni leader took two key PLO leaders with him to Algiers to continue the search for a suitable formula for healing the Arafat-Assad rift. The two are Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) leader George Habash and Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine

(DFLP) chief Nayef Hawatmeh, who also have tried to play an important role in Palestinian-syrian reconciliation efforts.

The PLO official said that Mr. Mohammad's talks with President Assad did not lead to a change in Syria's position on Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO. Damascus backs four groups opposed to Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO and insists on ousting the PLO chairman as a precondition to holding the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament in exile.

Both Mr. Habash and Mr. Hawatmeh have agreed to convening the PNC in accordance to an agreement their representatives reached in June in Aden with the Central Committee of Fateh, the mainstream Pal-

estinian commando group and Mr. Arafat's power base in the PLO. But Syrian pressure on the two Marxist-oriented organisations seems to have cast a new doubt on the convening of the PNC.

According to the Aden agreement Mr. Arafat's individualistic style and his "softness" toward U.S. President Ronald Reagan's initiative for the Middle East would be restrained by introducing a collective PLO leadership and by tying him down to more radical resolutions rejecting all American-mediated settlements for a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The story of holding the PNC is long. Fateh is confident that the council would support Mr. Arafat's leadership, although some of the Fateh leaders would like the PNC to put more restraints on the PLO chairman's political moves and to commit him to the Aden agreement and would rid the organisation of the paralysis that has been inflicted on it since an anti-Arafat revolt in Fateh erupted in May, 1983. The Fateh dissidents are adamant in their demand for the ouster of Mr. Arafat and insist that no compromise could be struck with the Fateh Central Committee unless it agrees to condemn the PLO chairman and to remove him from his post.

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, who also has exerted efforts

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## GCC ministers plan joint defence charter

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Foreign and defence ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), concerned over growing conditions of insecurity in Gulf and Red Sea waters, opened two days of secret deliberations at the Saudi Arabian summer resort of Abha Tuesday to devise a collective defence charter, the Saudi state radio reported.

The charter was the product of two years of consultations and military coordination among the GCC member countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman, said GCC Secretary General Abdullah Bishara.

The emergency conference at Abha was prompted mainly by increasing air strikes on Gulf shipping caught in the war between Iran and Iraq as well as recent explosions of Red Sea mines that hit commercial vessels.

The projected charter would define cooperation between the armed forces of the GCC countries, most of which share borders with the Gulf war belligerents.

A total of 45 merchant ships

have been attacked by Iraq and Iran in the Gulf waters during the past seven months, and 18 ships sustained damage as a result of mine blasts in the Red Sea in July and August, according to Lloyds shipping intelligence in London.

Sources close to the Abha meetings said the charter envisages a joint Gulf rapid deployment force, a collective air defence strategy and a joint military high command.

Iran began attacking tankers serving Saudi and Kuwait oil terminals in May in what diplomats saw as an attempt to force the GCC countries, which back Baghdad in the conflict, to press Iraq to ease its blockade of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

But while no end to the attacks is in sight, the sources said the worst of the threat to their oil exports appears past.

Shipping lanes have also been amended to keep tankers out of the most obvious danger zones, the sources said.

U.S. official discusses Gulf war in UAE; Kuwait hopes GCC talks will restore stability, page 2

## British hunters probe suspect Red Sea mine

CAIRO (Agencies) — A British minehunter working in the Red Sea has found a suspect mine that has not been in the water for long and has moved it to shallower waters for further inspection, the British Embassy said Tuesday.

The British vessel was among ships of several nations hunting mines in the Red Sea after at least 17 merchant vessels reported being rocked by mystery blasts between July 9 and Aug. 15. Egypt has said it suspects Libya of having a hand in mining the strategic waterway.

A French warship last week found a Soviet-made mine but France's Defence Ministry said it had been in the water a long time and could not be linked to the mystery explosions. It was thought to be leftover from the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

But the latest object found by a British vessel, in the southern approaches to the Suez Canal, resembled a mine and had not been long in the water, the British embassy said.

It had been lifted off the sea bed and moved to shallower waters for further examination on the assumption that it was an explosive

## Assifa claims W. Bank attack

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — A dissident Palestinian commando group Tuesday claimed responsibility for Monday's gun attack on an Israeli bus in the occupied West Bank.

A spokesman for the Damascus-based faction of the Fateh group said forces belonging to its military wing "Assifa" (Storm) had ambushed and destroyed a military bus on the Bethlehem-Hebron road, killing or wounding a number of passengers.

The commandos returned safely to base, the spokesman added. Israel police said five Israelis were wounded when unidentified men fired on the bus. Two wounded Palestinians were found nearby but it was not clear whether they were among the attackers.

The Damascus-based Fateh faction is led by Colonel Mohammad Saed Musa (Abu Musa). He broke away from the mainstream Fateh group of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat last year.

The bus was ambushed outside the Palestinian refugee camp of Dheishe, near the Bethlehem, the scene earlier in Monday of clashes between army troops and refugees demonstrating on the second anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres in Lebanon.

Police said "someone" in the bus returned fire.

The ambush came 25 minutes after the bus left Jerusalem headed toward Kiryat Araba, one of the largest of nearly 20 Jewish settlements built by Israel since the West Bank was occupied in 1967. Israelis travelling through the West Bank routinely carry firearms.

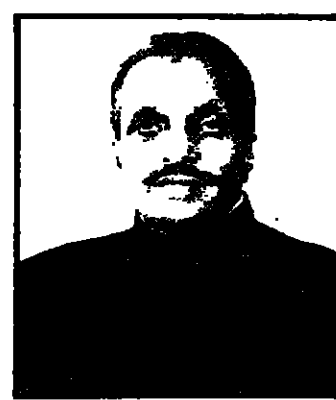
Immediately after Monday's attack, Israeli troops scoured the Dheishe camp and the surrounding countryside.

Israeli officials, who cannot be identified under military regulations, said Monday the Dheishe camp and the nearby village of Al Hada were still under curfew. They did not say whether any suspects had been arrested.

The attack came on the second anniversary of the massacres of hundreds of Palestinian refugees by Israeli soldiers and their Lebanese allies in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

## Zia calls for jihad to liberate Jerusalem

By Hashem Khreisat and Mohammad Najj Amayreh in Islamabad



Muhammad Zia Ul Haq

Pakistani President Muhammad Zia Ul Haq Tuesday called on world Muslims to declare a jihad (holy war) against Israel to liberate the occupied territories and Jerusalem if the Jewish state does not respond to calls for peaceful negotiations and withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

"If Israel does not withdraw Jerusalem through peaceful means, Muslims all over the world will have to restore the Holy City by force — an Islamic jihad," General Zia said in a wide-ranging interview with the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i Arabic-language daily.

The Pakistani leader reiterated Pakistan's firm support for Arab and Muslim rights in the occupied Arab territories and stressed the need to form a pan-Islamic strategy to end the Israeli occupation.

Commenting on the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, Gen. Zia said there can never be a solution to the conflict through war. He called for peace negotiations to end the nearly four-year-old conflict. "There should be a willingness on both sides (Iran and Iraq) to seek a peaceful solution," he said, "and in my opinion the Iraqis seem to be

more flexible than the Iranians."

The Pakistani leader, a member of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) goodwill committee seeking to end the Gulf war, said the Iraqi stand was receptive to peace while the Iranians have adopted a stern stand and demand the overthrow of the Iraqi government as a precondition to end the war, in addition to war "compensations."

"As long as the Iranians do not change their stand, there could never be a solution to the war," he said. He expressed hope that concerted efforts by the Non-Aligned Movement, the OIC and "all peace-loving countries in the world" will lead to a peaceful solution in the Gulf.

Gen. Zia, however, ruled out the possibility of a military confrontation between the neighbours. "Occasional border skirmishes are quite normal," he said, "but in the meantime there is no possibility of a full-scale war."

He called for peaceful negotiations to settle outstanding border differences between India and his country. "Our border disputes have to be settled by peaceful means, and we have made progress in the past few years," he said.

Gen. Zia said India has been accusing Pakistan of supporting a rebellion by the Sikhs in the north Indian state of Punjab and interfering in Kashmir's political affairs. He categorically denied all the Indian allegations and said Pakistan does not interfere in its neighbours' affairs in accordance with the principle of non-interference in others' affairs.

Referring to the situation in Afghanistan, another neighbour of Pakistan, Gen. Zia expressed optimism that a political solution to the problem there will be found soon. However, he said, Pakistan is trying to unite all Afghan rebel movements to confront the Soviet forces present in Afghanistan. "The Mujahideen will never drop their guns until their cause is achieved," he said.

## Lebanese cabinet sets today as deadline for release of hostages held by rival militias

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's national unity government has set today, Wednesday, as the deadline for the main militias to release hostages they took in the nine-year civil war, ministerial sources said Tuesday.

In its second day of convales at President Amin Gemayel's home village of Bikfaya, northeast of Beirut, the cabinet also agreed in principle to name a 36-man consultative committee, equally divided between Muslims and Christians, to negotiate constitutional reforms, the sources said.

The convales were demanded by key Muslim ministers who

complained that regular cabinet meetings had failed to start work on reforms to give Lebanon's Muslim majority a greater share of political power.

Tuesday's session coincided with talks between Syrian and Lebanese military leaders in Bikfaya on a plan to disengage rival militias in mountain and coastal areas around the capital.

The sources said the ministers had not set a "zero-hour" for release of hostages by the Muslim Amal and the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militias and the predominantly Christian "Lebanese Forces."

The militias admit to having only some 120 hostages between them. But an investigative panel appointed by the cabinet last July published lists of thousands of people believed kidnapped by militias since the war began in 1975.

Tuesday's agreement was reached after private talks between ministers Nabih Berri, leader of Amal, and Joseph Al Hashem, a member of the mostly Christian Falangist Party.

Relatives of missing people, international relief officials and the leader of the investigative panel have complained that too little attention has been paid to the

problem. In early July, protesters demanding action on the hostages used burning tyres and other obstacles to close major road crossings in mainly Muslim west Beirut.

In the mostly Christian east of the capital, more protesters last month briefly occupied a television station and demanded that a statement calling for a hostage release be read on the air.

The cabinet also agreed in principle to set up an advisory council of Christians and Muslims to compile guidelines for constitutional

(Continued on page 3)

## Disarmament figures high in U.N. General Assembly topics

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly was to open Tuesday with a large number of disarmament issues among the 142 items on its agenda.

At a news conference Monday Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar described the arms race as "this nightmare" and said: "Something has to be done... to put an end to this terrible process, which is of catastrophic consequences for the whole world."

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who stayed away from the previous session in the aftermath of the shooting down of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet fighter, was due in New York Tuesday.

He is to address the General Assembly on Sept. 25 and hold

talks in Washington with President Reagan days later.

Mr. Reagan, making his third U.N. appearance, a record for American presidents, will speak in the assembly next Monday.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he hoped the Reagan-Gromyko meeting would help to reduce tensions which he blamed for his own difficulties in resolving global problems. But he cautioned against expecting any breakthrough.

Optimism on Lebanon

Mr. Perez de Cuellar also said he hoped the new Israeli government would use the presence of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to accelerate the withdrawal of its troops from that country.

Responding to questions at the news conference, he recalled that he discussed the matter during a visit to Israel in June with both Yitzhak Shamir, then prime minister, and with opposition leader Shimon Peres, who now heads Israel's new coalition government.

"I am hopeful that perhaps the new Israeli administration will use the United Nations presence in Lebanon for accelerating their withdrawal from Lebanese territory," he said.

He also noted that U.N. Under-Secretary General Brian Urquhart, who is in charge of U.N. peace-keeping operations, was now in the area to assess the situation in preparation for the renewal next month of UNIFIL's mandate (Urquhart in Syria, page 2).

## Chernenko appears at Kremlin function

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, whose health has been the subject of speculation among Moscow-based diplomats, Tuesday presented an award to the leader of Greece's Communist Party.

The Soviet leader, who will be 73 next week, presented the Order of Lenin to Harilaos Florakis in a ceremony. It was his second public activity since he went on holiday in mid-July.

On Sept. 6, Mr. Chernenko

decorated three cosmonauts at a similar ceremony that went some way towards dampening speculation among diplomats here that he was suffering from a physical disability.

In television film of that ceremony, he appeared frail and rumours that he was ill intensified among Western Kremlin watchers, again this week.

In a speech at Tuesday's ceremony, Mr. Chernenko said the award symbolised the un-

breakable ties between the Soviet and the Greek parties.

"You are not only a person who professes the same ideology, but also a real and reliable friend of our country," he said.

Mr. Chernenko also paid strong tribute to the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, which has steered Greece away from the policies of the NATO alliance and established closer links with Moscow.

## Soviets to release captive U.S. seamen

WASHINGTON (R) — Soviet officials have agreed to release five U.S. seamen to an American coast guard cutter in the Bering Strait possibly Wednesday, the State Department said Tuesday.

Spokesman John Hughes also said the United States had formally protested over Soviet actions including an alleged demand that the seamen sign confessions saying they deliberately violated Soviet territory.

"Clearly the voyage was an innocent one and that should have

been apparent to the Soviets," Mr. Hughes said.

Mr. Hughes said U.S. officials did not know whether the seamen had signed any statement.

The U.S. coast guard cutter was about 24 hours sailing time at 1600 GMT from the transfer point in the Bering Strait so the seamen could be released as early as Wednesday, he said.

Mr. Hughes said Monday Soviet officials told the United States last Friday that the Frieda K., a com-

mercial supply ship, had violated Soviet territory two days earlier but American officials had been unable to telephone the crewmen until Monday.

"We protested to the Soviets in Moscow formally," he told reporters Tuesday.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz also had complained about the handling of the incident when he met Soviet ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin Monday, Mr. Hughes said.

## Hussein, Thatcher discuss Mideast

LONDON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher discussed recent developments in the Middle East Tuesday over lunch, Mrs. Thatcher's office said. Reuters quoted diplomatic sources as saying the King used the opportunity to brief Mrs. Thatcher on developments in the region. The King, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, is on a private visit to Britain. They left Jordan at the beginning of the 'Eid Al Adha holidays early this month. Tuesday's meeting between King Hussein and Mrs. Thatcher was attended by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sir Zaid Ibn Shaker, Jordan's Ambassador to Britain Hani Tuabbara, British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine, Minister of State at the Foreign Office Richard Luce, Chief of Staff Field Marshal Sir Edwin Brammall and British Ambassador designate to Jordan John Coles.

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## Tripoli militias sign peace agreement in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Two rival militias in the North Lebanese port of Tripoli Tuesday signed a Syrian-mediated peace agreement in Damascus designed to end their long-running feud.

Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam was present when the accord was signed by the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party (ADP) and the Sunni Muslim "Islamic Unification Movement" (Tawheed).

The accord bans gunmen from the streets and calls for the collection of their heavy and medium weapons in Tripoli and its suburbs. The guns would be guarded

gendarmes and police, backed by Syrian soldiers, would be in charge of security in the city.

A committee of city and militia leaders would impose extra customs duties to compensate people who have suffered in the fighting. Security forces would prevent imports of arms and ammunition.

Militia representatives would join Lebanese and Syrian army officers on a committee to supervise implementation of the accord, which also called for a reconciliation conference to re-establish unity in Tripoli, Lebanon's second city.

## Urquhart in Syria after Beirut talks

DAMASCUS, Syria (Agencies) — Deputy U.N. Secretary-General Brian Urquhart arrived in Damascus Tuesday on the third stop of a Middle East tour to discuss the future role of United Nations troops in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

Mr. Urquhart flew to Damascus from Beirut, where he had talks with Lebanese president Amin Gemayel and other government leaders.

The U.N. official went upon his arrival in Damascus to a conference with Maj. Gen. Adnan Tayara, head of the Syrian army liaison office with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force stationed since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

Mr. Urquhart said in a departure statement in Beirut his talks in Lebanon were "very useful."

Mr. Urquhart was quoted by Lebanon's state radio as saying his visit to Damascus was "to explore the opinion and the point of view of the Syrian government on anticipated developments in the next few months in Lebanon and in the Middle East in general."

Mr. Urquhart and Mr. Gemayel focused on how U.N. forces could help restore government authority to South Lebanon after the withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops, the sources said.

But details of the role the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) might play in security arrangements for the South were left aside until Lebanon found a country willing to act as intermediary in talks with Israel, the sources added.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Monday he hoped the new Israeli government would use UNIFIL's presence to accelerate the withdrawal of its forces

from Lebanon.

Mr. Urquhart, who is in charge of U.N. peacekeeping operations, is on a Middle East tour to assess the situation in readiness for the renewal next month of UNIFIL's mandate.

U.N. sources said Mr. Urquhart had not excluded expanding UNIFIL's role, but ruled out an Israeli suggestion that U.N. troops act as a buffer between Israeli and Syrian forces in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar last April proposed temporary deployment of UNIFIL, along with Lebanese troops and security forces, in areas of southern Lebanon vacated by the Israeli army.

He also suggested the immediate deployment of elements of UNIFIL in the Sidon area, on Israel's withdrawal, to safeguard the population including Palestinian refugees in nearby camps.

In addition, the secretary-general called for arrangements to ensure that southern Lebanon became a zone of peace under the sovereignty and authority of the Lebanese government.

The 5,700-strong UNIFIL was formed in 1978 after Israel invaded the South to attack Palestinian commandos. Its role has been uncertain since Israel's 1982 invasion and occupation.

### Time running out

In Oslo, Norwegian Defence Minister Anders Sjaastad said "something concrete" must happen, soon, to justify the continued existence of UNIFIL in Lebanon.

He also was quoted by an Oslo newspaper as saying that Norway will pull out of UNIFIL unless Israel starts a withdrawal.

Mr. Sjaastad, presently winding up a week's trip through the Mid-

dle East, was interviewed by the newspaper Arbeiderbladet's correspondent at the Norwegian headquarters in southern Lebanon.

The reported interview was at the weekend, before Israel's new Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, said he hopes to "bring our boys back home" within several months.

"Our patience is close to running out," Mr. Sjaastad said in the interview. "Unless something concrete happens within six to 12 months after the UNIFIL mandate is renewed next month, an orderly liquidation of UNIFIL will then be the only alternative."

The present UNIFIL mandate runs until Oct. 19, and Mr. Sjaastad has said he expects it to be renewed by the U.N. Security Council. He also has said Norway should link certain conditions to a prolongation but has not been specific.

Norway has 857 people with the U.N. force comprising 5,800 people from 10 countries.

Arbeiderbladet said Mr. Sjaastad "made it clear there will be no one-sided Norwegian withdrawal from Lebanon now, but he added that Norway is unwilling to let Norwegian troops stay on there unless Israel starts a withdrawal that makes the UNIFIL mandate meaningful."

He told the newspaper: "I've informed the Lebanese authorities about our view and will do the same when I meet Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Wednesday. Now it's up to the involved parties to decide UNIFIL's future."

Norway's UNIFIL contingent cost the state treasury 180 million kroner (\$21 million) last year. Norway also has advanced the United Nations 90 million kroner (\$10.5 million).

## Trustees elect new AUB president

NEW YORK — The trustees of the American University of Beirut (AUB) announced here last week that Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton, president of Amherst College from 1960 to 1971, had been elected president of the institution.

Dr. Plimpton succeeds Dr. Malcolm H. Kerr, who was assassinated last January in Beirut.

The choice of Dr. Plimpton, a physician who was professor of medicine and chairman of the Department of Medicine at the American University from 1957 to 1959, was made by the university's board of trustees at a meeting on Sept. 6. He is also a former trustee of the AUB and a former chairman of its Board of Trustees.

For the last year he has been special assistant for international affairs at the National Library of Medicine in Washington, which is part of the National Institute of Health. — New York Times.

## Jordan accepts date for Arab committee meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has officially informed the Arab League General Secretariat of its approval of the date fixed for meetings of the seven-member ministerial committee and the Information Ministers Council, which will be held in Tunis on Oct. 1.

## Jordan to take part in WHO regional meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Health will take part in the four day session of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Mediterranean Regional Committee, which will take place in Tunis on Oct. 13.

During the 31st session, the committee will discuss the regional director's annual report, implementation of the results adopted by the World Health Organisation on diseases and epidemics spread in the Mediterranean area in its last session and ways of combating them, in addition to the women's role in health and development and means of strengthening this role.

The Ministry of Health will submit a working paper to the forthcoming session.

## U.S. official discusses Gulf war in UAE

ABU DHABI, UAE (AP) — Director of the Arabian Peninsula Affairs at the U.S. State Department Jordan Brown conferred Monday with ranking officials of the United Arab Emirates and sources, said the main topic discussed was the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Brown, who arrived Sunday, met separately with the ruler of the Emirate of Sharjah Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammad Al Qasimi and the UAE Defence Minister Mohammad bin Rashid.

He had started his meetings shortly after arrival with the deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces and Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed.

No official statements were released on the talks and the U.S. embassy declined any information.

But sources said the four-year-old Gulf war, whose fallout is threatening the interests of neighbouring states in the region, was the focus of Mr. Brown's contacts here.

Meanwhile, UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan received a message from Iranian President Ali Khamenei.

The official Emirates News Agency WAM said the message, delivered by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Bahari Jarhamin, dealt with recent developments in the Gulf area. But no further details were given.

Meanwhile a damaged South Korean tanker lay at anchor in the Gulf port of Dubai Monday after it was attacked by Iranian warplanes and two of its crewmen were injured, shipping sources reported.

The tanker Royal Colombo, which had lifted 125,000 tons of oil at Saudi Arabia's Ras Tanura terminal, was hit by cannon fire from Iranian planes Sunday, making it the latest naval casualty of the 47-month long Iran-Iraq war, the sources said.

The attack occurred in the central sector of the Gulf, near where the Greek-owned Medherson, headed for Ras Tanura, was hit Sunday by a missile, causing extensive damage and slightly injuring three of the crew, the captain said.

The Medherson continued under its own power to Bahrain for repairs, said the captain, Charalamos Koliatas.

Sources said four bombs were dropped on the Royal Colombo. The ship suffered extensive damage to its wheelhouse, radio room, pump room and other equipment, according to Mr. Nam Halfweg, Amsterdam-based spokesman for the Dutch owners of the tug Amsterdam, which escorted the tanker.

The ship could proceed under its own power, but the Amsterdam's captain, who declined to give his name, said the tanker had lost its navigation equipment and needed "guidance and towing."

Mr. Halfweg said that a U.S. Navy warship helped move and hospitalise two injured South Korean crewmen, one of whom was "critically injured."

Four U.S. frigates and one command destroyer have been stationed in the Gulf, south of the Iran-Iraq war zone, since the outbreak of hostilities in September 1980.

The two tankers were within 116 kilometres of each other in the Gulf west of the Iranian Lavan Island, where a squadron of

U.S.-made F-4 Phantom jet-fighters is based.

The Iranians were held responsible for a number of other attacks on tankers in the same location off the Shah Allum shoals, a shallow part some 113 kilometres north-east of the Emirate of Qatar.

The Royal Colombo and the Medherson were the 44th and 45th vessels damaged in the so-called tanker war this year, by count of the Lloyds Shipping Intelligence unit in London.

Iraq is responsible for most of the damage, attacking ships within a 80-kilometre radius of the Iranian Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern part of the Gulf in an effort to disrupt Iran's crude oil exports.

Iran carried out its retaliatory raids on commercial ships at points about 320 kilometres south of Kharg.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian-owned St. Tobias super-tanker, attacked last Tuesday by Iraqi warplanes 80 kilometres south of Kharg Island, resumed its voyage to Japan after being repaired in the United Arab Emirates. Dubai shipping sources reported.

## Kuwait hopes Gulf talks will restore stability

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Monday billed this week's talks between foreign and defence ministers of Gulf Arab states as an important event which it hoped would help efforts to restore stability to the region.

The ministers, from the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations, focussed mainly on the four-year-old Gulf war when they met Tuesday in Abha, Saudi Arabia. Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told reporters.

The talks, the first joint meeting

of foreign and defence ministers, reflect progress in steps towards integrating the policies of GCC members, he said in reply to questions.

"This meeting is very important. The ministers will discuss among many issues, the situation in the Middle East, and especially the Iran-Iraq war," he said.

The GCC groups Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Turkey's ambassador to Kuwait, Kaya Toperi, meanwhile voiced concern over the continuation

of the Gulf war and said Ankara was ready to try again to negotiate an end to it.

Asked following talks with Sheikh Sabah whether a new round of Turkish mediation was in prospect, he said: "We are ready to play our part in this regard if the two sides asked us to do so."

"Turkey's Foreign Minister, Vahit Haliloglu, would meet Sheikh Sabah during this month's United Nations General Assembly to discuss the matter, he added.

## Israel to sell 'upgraded' Soviet tanks

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel is putting refurbished Soviet tanks captured in wars with the Arabs on the international arms market, the army has disclosed.

A small group of Western correspondents have for the first time been briefed by senior officers on "project S" — a programme to upgrade old T-54 and T-55 Soviet tanks.

Army engineers have fitted the tanks with more powerful American engines, the standard 105mm NATO tank gun, a laser rangefinder and other modifications.

Correspondents were shown film of the so-called "S tank" on trials. They were not able to inspect one but saw partly-converted T-54s which been fitted with the NATO gun and other Western components.

The project's original objective was to inexpensively improve Soviet tanks in service with the Israeli army, but it had now been decided to offer some for sale, the officers said.

They put the price tag at about \$500,000, a fraction of the cost of new generation tanks such as Israel's more sophisticated Merkava (chariot) tank.

The army refuses to say how many Soviet tanks Israel has captured in the Middle East wars of the past 35 years.

According to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, Israel has some 440 T-54 and T-55s and 150 larger T-62s. The latest additions were captured from Syria during the June 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

"We have got T-54 and S55 that were made all over the Communist World, from the Soviet Union, China, North Korea and Czechoslovakia," said the colonel in charge of the project.

## Chad dismayed at French, Libyan pullout

N'DJAMENA (R) — The Chad government is dismayed at the joint decision by France and Libya to withdraw their forces from the country, sources close to the administration of President Hissene Habre said Tuesday.

But rebels fighting N'Djamena welcomed the deal as providing a real solution to the country's civil war.

Mr. Habre has not reacted officially to Monday's announcement in Paris but the sources said France had presented Chad with a "fair offer" and had left it with no clear guarantee that Libya would not intervene later in the northern part of the country.

France announced that troops of both sides would begin pulling out on Sept. 25. Informed sources in Paris said the withdrawal would be completed by mid-November.

In Tunis, the Libyan-backed rebel coalition of former President Goukouni Oueddei said in a statement broadcast by Radio Barde, voice of Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Unity, that the application of the accord would "open a real prospect for a definitive solution to the Chad problem."

The pullout would give "the Chad problem its true dimension

as a national problem," the statement, monitored in Tunis, said.

France sent over 3,000 troops into Chad last year to block a southward drive by Mr. Goukouni's rebels.

The Chadian sources said that France ordered the troops into Chad under the terms of a 1976 Franco-Chadian accord which allowed Paris to supply arms to Chad as well as advisers should N'Djamena request them.

They added that the Habre government should have been consulted over the French troop withdrawal, a decision that some officials described as an unfriendly gesture.

French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, who briefed Mr. Habre Monday on the evacuation, described questions on whether Libya would stick to the withdrawal accord as superfluous.

But the sources, pointing to several past Libyan attempts to intervene in Chad, said it could be difficult to prevent any future attempt by Tripoli to destabilise the desert expanse of northern Chad once the protective line of French troops across the centre of the country was withdrawn.

The sources also said the future of the disputed Aouzou Strip in

the north of the country was unclear.

French sources in Paris said Libya would have to withdraw its forces from the entire territory of Chad, including the strip which it has effectively controlled since 1973.

But Mr. Hernu hinted that the evacuation accord did not include Aouzou, saying the area's future was a problem for the United Nations to solve.

In Washington the U.S. State Department said Monday it had little information on the French-Libyan agreement to withdraw troops from Chad but said it would welcome an end to what it called Libyan aggression there.

"The U.S. government favours a peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict which preserves that country's territorial integrity and sovereignty and ends Libyan aggression against it," Spokesman John Hughes said.

A U.S. official who did not want to be named said later: "We always approach Libyan promises with some scepticism" but added that the United States had not yet consulted with France or Chad and had no reason to believe Libya would not withdraw.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL  
17:30 Koran  
17:40 Gossan  
18:05 Children's Programme  
18:30 Children's Programme  
19:15 Programme Review  
19:30 Agricultural Programme  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Arabic Series  
21:30 Cultural Programme  
22:00 Arabic Series  
23:00 News Summary in Arabic  
23:10 Religious Programme

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme  
19:00 News in French  
19:15 French Programme  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Three's Company (Comedy)  
21:10 Documentary (The Greeks)  
22:00 News in English  
23:15 Strike Force

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & purely on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 Light Music  
07:30 News  
08:00 Morning Show  
08:30 News Summary  
09:00 Morning Show  
09:30 Pop Session  
10:00 News Summary  
10:30 Pop Session  
11:00 News Summary  
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23:30 Pop Session  
24:00 News Summary

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 News  
06:30 Waveguide Report  
06:45 Book Choice  
06:45 Financial News  
06:55 Reflections  
07:00 World News Summary  
07:30 What's New  
07:45 The World Today  
08:00 News  
08:30 News Summary  
09:00 News  
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23:30 News Summary  
24:00 News

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* Le Carnaval De Nice until Sept. 27 at the French Cultural Centre.

#### PLAY

\* Local play written by Abdul Raheem Omar at 08:00 p.m. Sept. 17 to Sept. 25 at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267  
American Centre Library. 41520  
British Council. 361478  
French Cultural Centre. 37009  
Goethe Institute. 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre. 42033  
Spanish Cultural Centre. 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre. 39777  
Hays Arts Centre. 665195  
Husseini Youth City. 667181  
Y.W.C.A. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library. 36111  
University of Jordan Library. 843555

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum. Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51761.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum. Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qafa (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery. Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Munster, Jabal Luveldah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

### ARRIVALS

06:00 Cairo (MS)  
06:40 Karachi (PK)  
09:15 Dubai (RJ)  
09:30 Agaba (RJ)  
09:35 Agaba (RJ)  
09:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
10:00 Beirut (RJ)  
12:25 Laraca (CV)  
12:35 Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)  
14:40 Kuwait (KU)  
15:10 Jeddah (SV)  
16:00 Cyprus (RJ)  
17:10 Paris, Damascus (AF)  
17:10 Athens (CV)  
17:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Tuesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the American Centre Library, 4:15 p.m.  
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luveldah, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luveldah, 661757.  
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdi, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41550.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.  
Assyrian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

### PRAYER TIMES

05:59 Sunrise  
05:23 Sunrise  
11:21 Dhuhr  
15:01 Asr  
17:36 Maghreb  
19:53 Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

06:00 Cairo (MS)  
06:40 Karachi (PK)  
09:15 Dubai (RJ)  
09:30 Agaba (RJ)  
09:35 Agaba (RJ)  
09:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
10:00 Beirut (RJ)  
12:25 Laraca (CV)  
12:35 Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)  
14:40 Kuwait (KU)  
15:10 Jeddah (SV)  
16:00 Cyprus (RJ)  
17:10 Paris, Damascus (AF)  
17:10 Athens (CV)  
17:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)

### DEPARTURES

05:10 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
05:45 Cairo (RJ)  
06:30 Beirut (RJ)  
06:35 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)  
06:50 Cairo (MS)  
07:15 Agaba (RJ)  
08:15 Beirut (MEA)  
08:30 Athens (OA)  
09:00 Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)  
09:40 Karachi (PK)  
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:30 Athens (RJ)  
11:30 Belgrade, London (RJ)  
12:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (LH)  
12:30 Laraca, Zaphis (SR)  
12:30 Cyprus (RJ)  
13:25 Laraca (CV)  
14:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Muscat (GA)  
15:40 Kuwait (KU)

### MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Kirkuk  
— Hania T  
— Muzan Pazinski  
— Multi Carrier  
— Al Karamah  
— Golden Ghana  
— Vahate  
— Singapore Eagle  
— Konkari Poseidon  
— Ascom  
— Tarpon Santiago

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds  
Belgian franc 63.9/64.3  
Dutch guilder 114/114.7  
Egyptian guinea 318/322  
French franc 41.9/42.2  
Iraqi dinar 361.6/367.5  
Italian lire (for 100) 20.9/21.1  
Japanese yen (for 100) 160.4/161.1  
Swiss franc 156.3/157.2  
Syrian lira 46.1/46.8  
UAE dirham 107/107.8  
U.K. sterling pound 490.5/493.4  
U.S. dollar 397/399  
W. German mark 128.4/129.2

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be normal summer, with northerly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 16/31  
Agaba 22/35  
Deserts 22/180  
Jordan Valley 23/35



## CRD registers 3.06m people in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Registration Department (CRD) has registered 3,060,376 people in Jordan since it was established and up until the end of last month, according to CRD Director Rifa'i Al Hazameh.

He said that of these registered citizens 1,587,676 are males and

the rest are females. Last month alone the department registered 4,374 families of 29,414 persons of whom 1,216 live in Amman.

Mr. Hazameh said. Also last month, 638 families with a total number of 4,873 persons were registered in Irbid Governorate.

## PSD releases non-Jordanian residents statistical bulletin

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of non-Jordanian citizens residing in Jordan under annual residence permits totalled 12,931 at the end of 1983, with the exception of Egyptian nationals whose number was 105,899 persons, a statistical bulletin issued Tuesday by the Public Security Directorate's Foreigners and Borders Division said.

Syrian nationals in Jordan numbered 4,470 while the number of Lebanese stood at 4,243 and those from Mauritania at only two. Foreigners living in Jordan totalled 53,560 representing 89 nationalities, including 8,833 Indians, 5,832 Pakistanis, 5,749 Sri Lankans and 3,058 British citizens.

## UTG seeks Western nuclear technology for \$7 billion Chinese turnkey power plants

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A Jordanian commercial group is trying to pull off a major international business coup by intermediating a \$7 billion turnkey deal to provide the People's Republic of China with four nuclear power plants.

The Amman-based United Trading Group is in the midst of wide-ranging and urgent talks with nuclear power industry companies in the United States and eight West European countries, aiming to put together several consortia to build the four nuclear power plants.

UTG director and senior executive, Mr. Radwan Hajjar, who is president of the UTG-owned Trans Orient Engineering and Construction Company, said in an interview with the Jordan Times earlier this week that another UTG-owned company, the United Trading Company, signed a firm contract with the Chinese Water Resources and Electric Power Ministry on July 31.

The contract, he says, names the United Trading Company (UTC) as turnkey contractors/general managers for the four power plants. He adds, however, that UTC has no previous experience in nuclear engineering, and is only playing an intermediary role between the Western suppliers of the technology and the Chinese government.

"This is not a letter of intent or a proposal that we have. This is a signed contract, in which the Chinese government has put down technical and financial specifications for these four nuclear power plants," Mr. Hajjar said. UTC would bring together the Western companies that have the nuclear technology, the suppliers of required construction and technical materials, and the contractors who would actually build the power plants. Mr. Hajjar estimates the Chinese themselves could do about half of the civil works for the plants, but need foreign expertise for the other half.

UTC would subcontract much of the construction management work to companies that have the necessary expertise in the design and supervision of nuclear engineering projects, while itself playing more of a coordinating role among the many different firms that would have to be involved in

such a large scheme. Mr. Hajjar said that as soon as UTC puts together a package of Western suppliers, contractors and financiers on terms that meet China's specifications, work can start on the actual construction of the plants.

UTC has already had talks on the project with three American firms, as well as others in Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Austria.

The four power plants to be built are the twin 900 megawatt (mw) Guangdong power plant, a twin 900 mw plant at Shandong, a twin 900 mw plant at Hanain and a single 700 mw plant at Fujian. Another single 700 mw plant could be added to the contract at a later stage, Mr. Hajjar said.

The Guangdong plant has been under negotiation for nearly four years with General Electric Company of the U.K. and France's Framatome, whose share of the work is not affected by the deal with the UTC, Mr. Hajjar said. UTC would provide the additional elements of that plant that have not been discussed with the British and French firms, and overall construction management.

The UTC signed the turnkey contract on a cost plus basis. Its job will be both to put together the package of suppliers, contractors and financiers, and to play a role in the overall coordination and project management.

UTC hopes a package of companies for one of the twin 900 mw stations can be put together by the end of the year, with construction starting soon after. Mr. Hajjar expects the construction of the power stations will have to be phased, with a year or two separating the start-up of each plant. Total construction time for the four plants is therefore now estimated at between 10 and 15 years.

Most people here and abroad reacted with considerable surprise, and some scepticism, at the reports of the deal, first published in the Jerusalem Star newspaper here in early September. While many interested observers are still unsure of the precise nature of the arrangement ("It may be something between a letter of intent and a final contract," one source said), Western diplomatic sources here and in Europe tend to confirm that the UTC contract with



**RAZZAZ LAID TO REST:** Relatives and friends Tuesday carry the body of the well-known Arab politician and scholar, Munif Al Razzaz, who passed away in Baghdad on Sunday at the age of 64. The body was brought to Amman on Tuesday and buried with honours. The funeral procession started from Jabal Lweibdeh, where prayers were held at the Sharia College Mosque, and proceeded to the Umm Al Hiran cemetery in the southern outskirts of Amman. Among those attending the funeral were Jordanian and Arab dignitaries, heads of trade unions and intellectuals, in addition to a large number of relatives and friends (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

## Obeidat requests departments to accept family I.D. cards only

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Tuesday issued a circular to all government ministries and departments instructing them to accept family identification cards to prove identity in the course of official business.

The circular said that earlier instructions about the same subject have not been heeded by some departments which continued to accept passports and driving licences in various public procedures. The statement also said that personal identity cards, issued by the Civil Registration Department, or the family identity card should be the only acceptable identification in all procedures.

## U.S. grants \$5 million for research

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will receive a \$5 million grant from the United States to finance the development of the University of Jordan's economy and business administration faculty and the Jordanian Institute of Management, according to an agreement signed in Amman Tuesday.

The agreement was signed by National Planning Council President Omar Abdullah Dakhqan and U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul Booker.

"This is a question for the Chinese to decide upon internally," Mr. Hajjar said. "The important thing for us is that we have the commitment of the government of China to guarantee the loans that are raised. Whether the Bank of China or the provincial banks provide the guarantee is an internal matter for the Chinese to resolve."

The UTG is a privately owned, diversified trading and contracting group based in Amman, with 49 subsidiaries or joint ventures in 19 countries. It has major interests in contracting, insurance, commodities trading, food production, oil drilling, and the travel business.

The UTG first did business with China about five years ago, when an exploratory trip to Peking eventually led to several deals that involved the trading of general commodities.

## Deadline set for hostage release

(Continued from page 1)

reforms and plan formation of a parliamentary senate, the sources said.

In Damascus, two Muslim militias who have battled for more than five years in the northern port of Tripoli Tuesday signed a Syrian-mediated peace agreement in the presence of Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam (See page 2).

The accord, similar to one implemented in Beirut last July, bans armed men from the streets and calls for a joint force of Lebanese troops, gendarmes and police backed by Syrian soldiers to take charge of security in Tripoli, Lebanon's second city.

Meanwhile an Italian newspaper quoted PSP leader Walid Junblatt as saying peace was impossible under the rule of President

## Nasser Mohammad goes to Algiers for more talks

(Continued from page 1)

to reunify the PLO, seems to have changed his mind after a visit by Mr. Assad last month.

It was not exactly clear what took place between the two leaders, and what had been taking place between President Assad, Mr. Habib and Mr. Hawatme, but the prospects for holding the PNC with the participation of all factions and Syrian blessing seem to have suffered a setback.

The PLO official told the Jordan Times in the phone interview Tuesday that President Nasser Mohammad's visit to Algeria might produce a new formula for inter-Palestinian and Palestinian-Syrian reconciliation through a mini-Arab summit grouping Algeria, Syria, South Yemen, and the PLO (represented by a Fatah Central Committee member if the Syrians refused to attend it in the event of Mr. Arafat's participation). On Tuesday, however, it was still far from clear whether the Syrians, given their pre-occupation with Lebanon and internal squabbles, were in a mood to accept a compromise with Mr. Arafat and the Fatah Central Committee.

Meanwhile, Mr. Arafat was in Saudi Arabia Tuesday, amid indications the kingdom was exerting a fresh bid to mend PLO-Syria fences.

His unexpected arrival came hard on the heels of a visit to Syria by Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah, who reportedly tried to resolve the rift.

Mr. Arafat met with Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Secretary-General Habib Chatti on a new initiative to solve the Palestinian problem, an OIC spokesman said.

The spokesman, contacted in Jeddah by Reuters, said a committee comprising foreign ministers from OIC members Guinea, Senegal, Malaysia and Pakistan with Mr. Chatti and a Palestinian representative would finalise the plan at a meeting in New York on Oct. 2.

## AL SAYYED FAMILY IN JORDAN AND ABROAD DEEPLY MOURN

AL HAJJAH UMM TAWFIQ AL SAYYED

Mother of artist Tawfiq Al Sayyed, Dr. Saiaheddin Al Sayyed and Mazen Al Sayyed. Her body will be laid to rest today at Umm Al Hiran cemetery after prayers at Abu Darwish Mosque in Al Ashrafiah, May God have mercy on her soul.

Notice: Condolences will be accepted at Tawfiq Al Sayyed's residence Jabal Jofeh, near Khaleel Ibn Al Walid School.

Tel: 775395

## Public figures pay tribute to Palestinian "martyrs"

## Public rally commemorates refugee camp massacres

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — On the second anniversary of the massacre of Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut, Palestinians in Jordan held a public rally Tuesday to commemorate the martyr's of the terrifying massacres carried out by Israelis and their Lebanese militia allies in the western half of the Lebanese capital.

The rally, which included speeches delivered by heads of Jordanian associations, scholars and Palestinian institutions started with a one-minute silence in tribute to the hundreds of slain Palestinians and in mourning of the tragic killings.

Delivering a speech at the rally, attended by a crowd of people assembled at the Professional Associations Complex, Jordanian Medical Association President Hassan Khreis said that the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon were carried out at a time when "the Arab armies were captive of political leadership." He said all that the Arab countries have done were "empty speeches and cowardly lamentations."

Mr. Khreis said that meanwhile the Zionist enemy was further strengthening its alliance with the

United States "the country which gave the green light to all Israeli arbitrary and inhuman practices."

### Peace process

Commenting on the peace process in the Middle East and the proposed initiatives, Mr. Khreis said that the U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace plan of 1982 was "nothing but an extension of Camp David, which is now aimed at Jordan."

Also speaking at the rally was Chairman of the Jerusalem Salvation Committee Sheikh Abdul Hamid Sayeh who said the Sabra and Shatila massacres were a ring in a chain of a criminal conspiracy carried out by an "imperialist-Zionist" enemy aimed at encroaching on Palestinian rights and dissolving their cause.

"By this they are challenging the Arab and Islamic Worlds, totally ignoring and disregarding any reaction from our nation," Sheikh Sayeh said. He added that there is no political solution to the Palestinian problem because what Israel wants "has been made very clear by people like (Israeli Rabbi Meir) Kahane and others, each in his own way."

He then called on the Arab Nation to "wake up and realise the imminent threats before it is too late," and said that armed struggle was the only way to liberate the occupied territories.

In his speech President of the Jordanian Bar Association Sulaiman Hadidi concluded that Arab countries should instead of fighting each other "unite their ranks and formulate an Arab front to fight the Zionist enemy. Any hopes of returning our lands without armed struggle are fake hopes," Mr. Hadidi said. He called on Arab countries to seek the support of the Soviet Union in its struggle against Israel.

Also delivering speeches were President of the Writers Association Khalil Sawahiri, Lawyer Nayla Rashdan, Engineer Dr. Sulaiman Arabayeh and head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Amman Ala' Eddin Husni.

## Hourani concludes Syrian trade talks

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Syrian officials have expressed their readiness to exert all possible efforts for developing trade relations with Jordan and to overcome all difficulties that currently impede trade exchange between them.

This was announced here Tuesday by Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Al Hourani following talks with Syrian officials. His talks were with Dr. Salim Yassin, Syria's minister of economy and foreign trade and his assistant Dr. Taha Bali.

Later, following a meeting with Mr. Ahmad Dabbas, under-secretary of the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Mr. Hourani said that they discussed Syrian exports of potatoes to Jordan in implementation of a bilateral agreement which provides for Syria to export 1,000 tonnes of potatoes

to Jordan this month.

Agreement has been reached for shipping 200 tonnes of potatoes to Jordan in the coming two days and the other 800 tonnes will be shipped in the coming week, Mr. Hourani said.

Mr. Hourani Monday attended the opening of the Damascus International Fair in which Jordan is participating. Mr. Hourani returned to Amman Tuesday evening.

## Yugoslav minister reviews cooperation

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Yugoslavia and Jordan opened talks here Tuesday aimed at promoting their trade links and cooperation in other fields.

Visiting Minister of Energy and Industry from the Yugoslavian Republic Croatia Vihoglav Serb

held talks with Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub on the prospect of exchanging Yugoslav consumer products for Jordanian phosphates and increasing trade exchange in general between the two countries.

The Yugoslav minister earlier met with Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben with whom he discussed cooperation in postal affairs and the exchange of expertise in this field. Dr. Zaben spoke during the meeting about Jordan's postal and telephone services and programmes for future expansion.

Mr. Serb voiced his country's willingness to cooperate with Jordan in postal and telephone spheres.

Also Tuesday, the Yugoslav minister accompanied by his two-member delegation called on Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani with whom he discussed general topics pertaining to promoting bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

The Yugoslav delegation, which arrived here Monday, is scheduled to meet other Jordanian officials during their visit before their departure on Thursday.

## Parliamentary delegation departs for Soviet visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A parliamentary delegation headed by members of the Upper House Tuesday left for Moscow on a week-long visit to the Soviet Union in response to an invitation by the Supreme Soviet.

During their visit the delegation members will hold talks with Soviet officials on strengthening par-

## Swiss artist presents a familiar Jordanian scene

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Last week at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel was an exhibition of watercolours by Swiss artist Manuel Merino. Entitled "Glimpses of Jordan", the show consisted of over 70 small paintings depicting famous views of Petra, Jerash, Azraq and other places of archaeological note in many shades of sepia.

Although the paintings were ably drawn and painted in a very literal and graphic way, the scenes Merino decided to capture tended to be the very traditional ones; the Kasbeh at Petra as it is first glimpsed through the siq, straight views of its and the monastery's facades, the columns and colonnades at Jerash, scenes we are all familiar with from postcards and tourist guides of Jordan.

No doubt Merino has an explanation for this, but with a title like "Glimpses of Jordan", one expected a more personal view of the country, one which had something new, something more cogent to say especially as the artist is a stranger here seeing the country through fresh and unfamiliar eyes.

Compare Merino's work to that of a young local artist like Ammar Khammash, who also paints in watercolour Jordan's rich and varied scenery but who has had none of Merino's training and experience, and Merino's work appears sadly lacking in spontaneity and individuality.

### ART REVIEW

## TRADE DIRECTORY OF JORDAN

IT HAS 300 PAGES INCLUDING:

- 1- A comprehensive and an up-to-date economic survey.
- 2- Sections listing imports, manufactured goods as well as services.
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## Mediation given a go

THE SOUTH Yemeni president, Ali Nasser Mohammad, seems to have failed in his mission in Damascus aimed at effecting a Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation. His next stop is Algiers where he hopes to keep up the momentum for his cause.

The pro-Arafat camp in the PLO had been planning much hope on President Nasser Mohammad's visit. The fact that he, along with the two key Palestinian leaders of the Popular and Democratic Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine, has gone to see Algerian President Chadli Benjedid means that the Arafat loyalists will not give up hope completely — yet.

The term "pro-Arafat loyalists" is becoming increasingly unpopular with even those Palestinians who back Arafat's continued chairmanship of the PLO. But this is besides the point for now. What we should be worried about is the future of the Palestinian struggle, given that only a miracle could now save current efforts to restore the unity of the PLO.

It is not really a puzzle why President Assad would not accept mediation efforts to solve his problem with the PLO chairman. He is preoccupied with internal rivalries in Syria and with solving the crisis of Lebanon. He may also feel that Arafat's leadership of the PLO is everything but a cause to be savoured, all things considered. And probably Syria is looking for something more tangible before it could agree to rehabilitating the Palestinian leader and his supporters.

The issue of convening the Palestine National Council (PNC) on the other hand is much more complicated than a simple portrayal of the Assad-Arafat rivalry. So many other elements are involved in the decision to hold it, at this time or the other, at that place or on a boat in the sea, as the second man in Fateh, Salah Khalaf, suggested the other day.

Whether the Palestinian parliament in exile will be actually convened and under what circumstances is going to be the subject of hot debate during the South Yemen leader's current visit to Algeria. We will have to wait and see what happens there. We also have to keep a close watch on Arafat and what he manages to accomplish during his ongoing visit to Saudi Arabia.

Some vitally important decisions should be expected from the Palestinian leadership in the next couple of weeks. We expect those who will take them to rise to the historical challenge that necessitates them.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Fruit of Lebanese resistance

ISRAEL'S ANNOUNCEMENT that it would pull out from southern Lebanon comes as an inevitable response to the escalating Lebanese resistance activity and reflects Israel's failure to achieve its aims in that country. This announcement which implies a victory for the steadfastness of the Lebanese people comes at a time when the new Israeli coalition government is taking office. It means that the previous government which had planned and carried out the invasion of Lebanon is no more capable of handling things on its own and that the new partners are now determined to end an awkward position.

These partners have found that Israel has not achieved any objective with its invasion and that the invasion has failed to break the spirit of the Lebanese resistance and caused instead deep divisions in the ranks of the Israeli society and the military establishment.

Whether this pullout of Israeli troops will happen now or in a few months time the established fact is that it will come as a direct result of Lebanese resistance and not in response to international resolutions or pressures. The Lebanese with their determination and their guns have forced the Israeli enemy to withdraw and to fail in achieving any successes in Lebanon. The United States, which had refrained from bringing about an Israeli withdrawal must share in the defeat and shame. This defeat reminds the Americans of their earlier defeat in Vietnam, which also sustained destruction and ruin at the hands of the assassins and the enemies of peace and justice.

### Al Dustour: Good for Afro-Arab relations

THE AGREEMENT between Libya and France to pull out their forces from Chad is a turning point in the Arab-African relations as well as it is for the people of Chad. Afro-Arab relations have sustained great damage due to Libya's interference in Chad's internal affairs and called for France's interference in the black continent. The best lesson to be learned from the Chad affair is that any foreign and armed intervention in the affairs of another country will end in nothing and that the invaders or those who interfere in others' internal affairs will finally have to withdraw.

The interference in Chad has caused many political, geographical and economic problems for Chad and Africa as a whole. But what we are interested in is to end any adverse effects of Libya's interference in Chad that might have resulted. Libya's interference was exploited by Israel, which said that Libya aimed at imposing its hegemony on Africa. The Arabs and Africans have maintained good relations and strong economic and political links over the years, and any such interferences would damage this relationship and open the way for Israel's infiltration into Africa. We hope that the Libyan-French withdrawal will come about soon, so that the Arabs and Africans can resume normal relations and stand firmly together in the face of Zionist conspiracies.

### Sawt Al Shaab: What new from Peres?

AFTER SEVEN years as an opposition party, Labour now finds itself at the head of a coalition government in Israel, but unable to take any meaningful step to end the numerous problems which Israelis suffer from. The most important of these are Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and the ailing Israeli economy.

Of course the Labour party tries to shift the blame on its partner, the Likud for the past policies that led to the present difficult situation. But Labour leaders should remember that it was they who launched the first war on the Arabs and it was they who embarked on building the first settlement on Arab land. It was Labour which launched the 1967 war on the Arabs and called the Arabs to make peace with Israel on its own terms.

The Likud bloc was more faithful to Zionist principles. Its leaders pursued the building of settlements considering the whole of Palestine as Israeli land and asked the Arabs to make peace with Israel on condition they give up their rights in Palestine.

If Peres and his government desire peace, they should stop the building of settlements, should end arbitrary measures against the Arab population and start making plans for an Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands.

# In defence of Islam

By Musa Kellani

REPORTS coming from Sudan talk about commemorating the first anniversary of "Islamisation" in that Arab country. The image projected by the Western media refers to Islamisation as cutting off hands and chopping off limbs for minor theft offences. Those punishments reflect badly on both Islam and Sudan.

Islamisation, for Muslims, is a matter of economic, social, spiritual, moral, and cultural "regeneration". It is a matter of self-awareness and assertion

of both political and cultural identities. The political identity postulates Islam as a democratic force which is directly opposed to any dictatorial, non-consultative regime.

In Khartoum, in September 1983, a new penal code was issued, which included the five canonical Islamic punishments. This penal code is alien to the basic doctrine of Islam which sees the introduction of *hudud* as part of an "Islamic state" which provides its citizens all guarantees of social, economic and human rights.

The punishments are applicable only within an Islamic social order which eradicates the need to commit a crime as a prelude to fighting crime by spiritual, moral, and socio-economic means.

The application of Islamic punishments before providing the socio-economic guarantees is a distortion of the image of Islam. The Third Caliph, Umar, refused to carry out the punishment prescribed for theft during the year of famine "Ramada-year" when there

was some doubt that people might be impelled to commit theft because of hunger.

Islam, the religion of mercy, human dignity and social justice, does not indulge in daily T.V. broadcasts showing the executions of flogging and hand cutting, as reported by Sudanese coming out for visits. Those harsh penalties were meant in the basic concept of Islam to be a deterrent force to be subservient to the spiritual force which obviates the need to commit a crime.

That is why the punishment for theft was executed only six times throughout a period of four hundred years of Islamic rule in Arabia and Islamic societies.

Islamically, deterrence of a crime takes priority to punishing a crime, preclusion of all motives for a crime supersedes the infliction of a punishment.

In our world, everybody sympathises with the victims of economic repression, corrupted circumstances, psychological complexes, nervous

disorders. Mitigating circumstances should reduce penalties.

To turn what is called "Islamic courts" into "chambers of horror" is a big insult to Islam. To carry out "summary" execution of individuals "the (Iranian judge) Sadeq Khalkhali-style" is another insult to Islam.

Finally, playing politics with Islam is counter-productive, however pure the motivational behaviour of well-intentioned leaders is.

# Why American candidates pander to Jewish voters

By Grace Halsell

WASHINGTON — Of the 224 million Americans, only six million are Jews — so why is the Jewish vote so important? It is important because the Zionists have gained levers that influence and often determine the outcome of elections. They have learned how to manipulate the system by authorised, legal means.

The Zionists, to a far greater degree than the Arabs and Arab-Americans who also want to gain influence and change attitudes within the United States, understand the techniques and know how to use the levers of political power.

First, the Zionists know that while Jews represent only three per cent of the total population,

the six million Jews are, for the most part, concentrated in large urban areas. The Zionists can easily reach them and influence their votes. And they encourage American Jews to vote as a block.

Because the president of the United States is chosen not by a plurality of the popular votes, but by a plurality of the electoral college votes, the Jews, by their heavy concentration in key electoral states, can thus have an inordinate influence in any presidential election.

Seventy-six per cent of all American Jews are concentrated in 16 cities in six states — New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Florida — with 181 electoral votes. It takes only 270 electoral votes to elect the president of the United States.

Under this system, the votes of

a state go as a unit to the candidate winning a plurality of votes, which gives the well-organised Zionist lobby called the America Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) a powerful bargaining position.

George Ball, former undersecretary of state and now a private citizen, often speaks out against the direct line that Tel Aviv — through AIPAC — maintains with Washington.

Writing in "Foreign Affairs," Mr. Ball said: "Not only do Israel's American supporters have powerful influence with many members of the Congress, but practically no actions touching Israel's interests can be taken, or even discussed, within the executive branch without it being quickly known to the Israeli government. Whenever actions are

even contemplated that might conflict with Israeli policy, emissaries are promptly dispatched from Tel Aviv to urge members of Congress to make known their displeasure."

AIPAC has on its board the presidents of the 32 major Jewish organisations around the nation, and through their contacts, AIPAC's research material flows to a readership of about 200,000 people.

The Israeli lobby is proud to boast they have a long list of senators and representatives who are committed to vote as the Israeli lobby instructs them to vote.

In his book "Jews and American Politics," Stephen Isaacs quotes Hyman Bookbinder, Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee, as saying the Israeli lobby has 60

senators committed to vote as it dictates. These senators have Zionist aides who handle issues pertinent to the Israeli lobby.

Mr. Bookbinder said the Israeli lobbyists have "inside" telephone lines to the senators' offices. But, he said, an Israeli lobbyist need not consult a senator personally. He merely will call a Jewish aide of the senator's. And with 60 telephone calls to senators' aides, the Israeli lobby can quickly muster 60 votes.

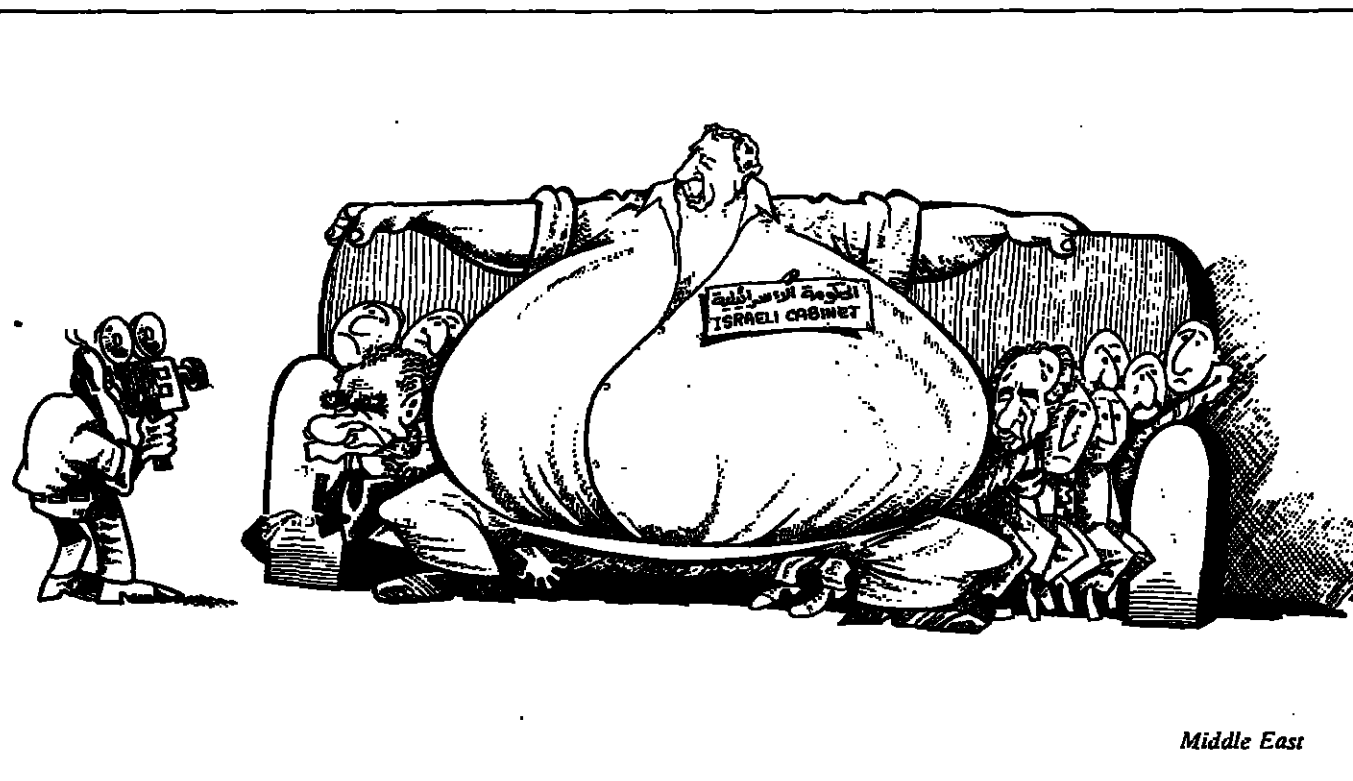
If the lobby wants to issue a letter for or against an issue, an Israeli lobbyist prepares the letter and calls down the list of senators' aides, saying to each: "Look, there's a letter out. Is it OK to put the senator's name on it?"

Any indication of hesitation or opposition by a senator or a representative to do the bidding of

the Israeli lobby, Sen. Charles McC. Mathias wrote in a "Foreign Affairs" article, will "call forth large numbers of letters and telegrams or visits and phone calls from influential constituents."

Sen. Mathias also recalled that in 1975, when AIPAC mounted its campaign to negate the effect of a Ford-Kissinger "reassessment" of policy toward Israel, following the breakdown of Sinai disengagement talks in March, it chose as its medium a letter from senators strongly endorsing aid to Israel.

"Seventy-six of us promptly affixed our signatures although no hearings had been held, no debate conducted, nor had the administration been invited to present its views," Mr. Mathias continued — Arab News Jeddah.



Middle East

# Canada takes a turn to the right

After 20 years of almost uninterrupted rule, the Liberal Party in Canada was trounced in elections earlier this month by the Progressive Conservatives led by Mr. Brian Mulroney. Wolf Luetkens looks at the campaign and the implications of the victory.

TORONTO: Mr. Brian Mulroney, who has led his party to one of the most dramatic political upsets Canada has ever seen, made "change" the watchword of his campaign. And change there has certainly been.

The scale of his victory is almost without precedent. The Liberal Party has been smashed after 20 years of almost uninterrupted rule. Mr. John Turner, who succeeded Mr. Pierre Trudeau as prime minister only two months ago, has been completely eclipsed.

The success of Mr. Mulroney's Progressive Conservatives rivals that of Mr. John Diefenbaker, a Tory, who also swept the country — and Quebec — back in 1958. But his triumph proved short-lived: Quebec quickly returned to its traditional Liberal allegiance. Mr. Mulroney may be in a better position to make his success stick — but he will have to work for it.

His immediate aim is to wipe out the anti-business reputation which Canadian governments acquired under Trudeau. This apart, the "change" now facing Canada may prove less drastic than the extent of the Tory victory might suggest at first sight.

Mr. Mulroney was careful in the campaign to be non-committal on a wide range of policy matters. The extent of his victory has given him a free hand and will turn that lack of commitment into an asset. But it does not mean saying that this month's vote was not one for Reaganism or Thatcherism. The campaign and Mr. Mulroney's tactics make that clear.

Mr. Mulroney, an immaculate figure to the end amid the hubbub of victory at his constituency headquarters in the small Quebec town of Baie Comeau, took over the middle ground of Canadian politics at the outset of the campaign in early summer. He took a stand on a key feature of the Canadian welfare system — its uni-

versality, meaning that benefits should not be means tested.

When Mr. Ed Broadbent, leader of the new Democratic Party, a group similar to the British Labour Party, proposed that a minimum rate of income tax should be levied on large incomes to prevent the rich making excessive use of plentiful tax shelters, Mr. Mulroney matched the idea, without being too specific.

Mr. Turner, prime minister since the end of June, found the middle ground occupied and was forced in desperation to have recourse to Trudeau men and Trudeau policies instead of the more conservative position expected from him.

His normally suave appearance wilted as opinion polls foretold the disaster to come. At the end of the campaign the certainty of defeat showed in his sunken eyes.

Additional evidence that the Canadian electorate has not shifted as far to the right as might appear comes from the good showing of the NDP, which did far better than expected. Although it finished third behind the demoralised Liberals, the real task of Opposition may now for a time devolve on the NDP.

Just as he managed to occupy the middle ground, Mr. Mulroney was also able to straddle the divide between English- and French-speaking Canadians, the latter largely concentrated in Quebec. The Conservatives all but swept that province, long considered a Liberal fiefdom.

Mr. Mulroney was helped by the fact that he is a native of Quebec with mastery of French, and by the fact that Quebec separatists and nationalists look upon the Conservatives as the lesser of two evils.

From the viewpoint of Canadian federalism, it is important that Quebec should have swung with the nation instead of re-

maining an alienated, Liberal island in a Tory sea. If he is to build on that foundation Mr. Mulroney will have to control the "red necks", the more extreme Tories from the West who regard the French as a foreign body within Canada.

For its part, the West, which turned even more solidly Tory than before, should be enabled to play its full role in federal politics now that its favoured party is in power.

Recession has cooled separatist enthusiasm in Quebec and has silenced much of the Anglo-French bickering of the 1970s. Unemployment has become a prime worry in Canadian minds. The unemployment ratio is around 11 per cent, even though the economy has been growing since last year. But the recovery never was as strong as in the U.S. and is running out of steam. When claiming victory Mr. Mulroney said: "Our mandate is to create jobs and to get the economy of Canada moving again."

He is pinning great hopes on the psychological effects of the Tory victory. The argument runs that the demise of the Liberal administration — which never got over the reputation of being "anti-business" — will by itself stimulate investment. It will be further pushed along by greatly increased incentives for research and development. Most important, foreign investment is to be made welcome.

Mr. Mulroney has undertaken to restructure the Foreign Investment Review Agency, which screens all direct foreign investments of any size. It may recommend rejection unless the venture promises to benefit Canada. The agency is hated abroad, though its record is less fierce than might be thought. After a bad patch, Canada again seems to be a net recipient of direct investment.

Mr. Mulroney will not be able to abolish all forms of investment control even if he wished to. Doing so would fly in the face of the traditions of his party and would arouse opposition in a country where 30 per cent of man-

ufacturers' sales are made by companies controlled from abroad, mainly the U.S.

Two reforms are likely to be considered. The power to ban foreign investment could be removed from Cabinet and given to a less political body; and instead of a foreign investor having to show that he is bringing benefits to Canada, he could be allowed to go ahead, unless it is shown that his investment would hurt Canadian interests.

No knottier problem faces the Mulroney government than that of relations with the U.S. — especially economic relations with the U.S. Canada has always been torn between the desire for freer trade with its southern neighbour and that for protecting its manufacturers. Historically this pitted the manufacturing provinces of Quebec and Ontario against East and West, where farmers and producers of raw materials wanted ample supplies of cheap U.S. manufactures.

The climate may be changing. Many businessmen feel that they can achieve economies of scale by mutual free trade with the U.S., perhaps restricted to certain selected goods. Exploratory talks about such sectoral free trade have been held with Washington without leading anywhere. People who have worked with Mr. Mulroney and his team believe that the new prime minister may incline towards a more comprehensive free trade agreement with the U.S. but only as a long-term objective. If so, he will have a great deal of persuading to do even within his own party.

In the moment of victory almost anything within reason may look possible. The everyday work of parliament in Ottawa will eventually prove more testing. During his campaign, Mr. Mulroney allowed for the diversity and the habitual need for compromise of the Canadian scene. Time will show how he will respond to the wish of the electorate for some — but not too much — change.

— Financial Times news feature.

# New evidence on death and torture under Argentine military

By John Reichertz  
Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — As evidence mounts of severe human rights violations under the former military government, a debate is raging in Argentina on how soon, and how many, military leaders should be brought to justice.

The state Commission on Missing Persons set up by President Raul Alfonsín will issue next Thursday a 50,000-page report compiled in nine months of investigation into the Armed Forces' anti-guerrilla campaign in the late 1970s.

Commission members say the report proves the existence of 280 clandestine detention and torture centres and documents the cases of 9,000 people who are missing.

Mr. Alfonsín in his first 10 months in office has resisted pressure to speed up the prosecution of the military, saying true justice is often slow.

But opposition political parties and human rights groups want the report of the commission to mark the end of what they call official lethargy.

"It will have an impact that should leave the government even further against the wall for its inaction," Christian Democrat Deputy Augusto Conte told Reuters.

Politicians and human rights activists plan to accompany the official presentation of the report with a big demonstration.

The commission's investigation was carried out despite death threats to some of its members and staunch resistance from the Armed Forces, which human rights groups say have not totally subordinated themselves to civilian rule.

Mr. Conte said Mr. Alfonsín's government had failed to convince the Armed Forces to release files on the so-called "dirty war".

It bungled efforts to establish the whereabouts of a 37-year-old woman who secretly called her family seven times this year from an unidentified clandestine detention centre, according to her relatives.

They told a news conference they feared for the life of the woman, Cecilia Vinas, who ceased to call last May after the government made her case public. They said she indicated other people were still being held with her despite the change of government.

The story of Mrs. Vinas is one of hundreds which are shocking Argentina. Her relatives say she was seven months pregnant when she was kidnapped with her husband in 1977. Her husband has not been heard of since. The woman, in her phone calls, kept asking about her missing baby, who she said was born in detention.

Mr. Alfonsín's election victory last October was partially attributed to his fiery rhetoric in defence of human rights and to his harsh criticism of the military. But since taking office last Dec-

ember he has called for reconciliation with the Armed Forces and initiated prosecution of only a select group of top military leaders.

The mothers of Plaza de Mayo, a group campaigning for the reappearance of their missing children and punishment of the abductors, recently emerged from a meeting with Mr. Alfonsín saying they were heartbroken by his refusal to take stronger action.

Hebe de Bonafini, president of the group, said Mr. Alfonsín lacked power and had not been able to carry out his election pledges. "Alfonsín asked us how he could force them (the military) to testify, and if we expected the government to get the information through torture. We of course answered no."

In recent months the commission has been presenting its findings to the courts. But nobody has been convicted of responsibility for abduction, torture and death of thousands.

Most cases have been handed over to the Supreme Military Tribunal, which human rights groups accuse of foot shuffling. Mr. Alfonsín handed it the task of court-martalling nine members of three former military juntas, accused by the government of overall responsibility for the bloody repression.

After months of work only two former junta members have been arrested, along with three other military officers.

The most senior of the detainees are former President Jorge Videla, the army commander who led the 1976 coup against President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, and retired Admiral Emilio Massera, a former junta member.

The others are retired General Ramon Camps, the former police chief of Buenos Aires province, retired Admiral Ruben Chauri, who is accused of running a secret, notorious torture and detention centre at the Buenos Aires Navy Mechanics School, and retired General Luciano Menendez, who is accused of leading a fierce repression in the central city of Cordoba.

A picture of Gen. Menendez was on many frontpages last month, shortly before his arrest, when he pulled a large commando knife on a human rights demonstrator who called him a murderer.

But many other military officers have not faced formal charges despite widespread accusations against them.

One case is that of Navy Captain Alfredo Astiz, who human rights groups accuse of involvement in the disappearance in 1977 of two French nuns, 18-year-old Swede Dagmar Hagelin and a group of relatives of missing Argentines.

Cap. Astiz has been called by the military tribunal only to testify on his surrender of the South Georgia Islands to British Forces during the 1982 Falklands (Malvinas) war.



# 35 million years of mankind: meeting our ancestors

By Yvonne Rebeyrol



Purgatorius

**TAUTAVEL** man (France, 400,000 B.C.) in the company of Taung child (South Africa, two million B.C.); *Australopithecus boisei* (Tanzania, 1.8 million B.C.) alongside Cro-Magnon man (France, 35,000 B.C.) and Trilim man (Indonesia, 700,000 B.C.) next to La Ferrassie man (France, 50,000 B.C.). It is an absolutely unique gathering: 25 institutions from 12 countries have loaned 53 original fossils of man's ancestors to the Museum of Natural History in New York for the exhibition "Ancestors, four million years of mankind" (The 12 countries are Australia, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Holland, Israel, Italy, Pakistan, South Africa, Tanzania, United States and Yugoslavia.)

It may well be four million years of mankind, but it is 35 million years that are represented in New York. Egypt has in fact loaned a skull of *Aegyptopithecus*, the small long-tailed monkey which lived in the Fayoum (Egypt) some 300,000 to 350,000 centuries ago: it is, at the present level of knowledge, the oldest fossil of the order Primates to foreshadow the future branch common to man and higher apes. (Higher, or anthropoid, apes are the gibbon and orang-utan of Asia, the gorilla and chimpanzee of Africa. Most anthropologists no longer consider the gorilla and the chimpanzee to be close cousins of man. The four higher apes do not have tails.)

Naturally enough, extraordinary security measures have been taken in transporting and exhibiting all these fossils, each of which is unique and irreplaceable. Henry de Lumley and Marie-Antoinette de Lumley who accompanied Tautavel man to New York were given VIP treatment on their arrival there. There was no question of their taking their places with ordinary travellers and queuing up at counters. No sooner were they out of the plane than a pair of security men flanked Mme de Lumley, who was carrying the first precious box. She



Australopithecus

and her husband were whisked through a special and shorter circuit, still accompanied by their guardian angels, and bundled into a big armoured-plated limousine which drove to the Museum. There Tautavel man was locked up in a safe.

Not all countries having fossils were prepared to lend the originals. Some found the journey and the exhibition too much of a risk. Others refused because South Africa was taking part. Incidentally the South African anthropologists are known to be opposed to apartheid. Casts replaced major fossils that were missing, such as the famous Lucy (*Australopithecus afarensis*, Ethiopia, three million B.C.).

The fossils are being exhibited in a score of armoured-plated showcases fitted with many security devices. Each of the showcases cost \$600,000 and each fossil was insured for astronomical amounts — \$800,000 for Tautavel man's skull, parietal bone, jawbones and iliac bone — although these items have no market value and no payment can compensate for the disappearance of such fossils.

The exhibition was organised in an attempt to counter Bible-based creationism which categorically rejects any idea of human or vegetable evolution and denies that the human species is related, in some cases very closely, to the other primates. It holds that all living species, whether extinct or living today, were individually and almost simultaneously created by God just a few thousand years ago. Creationists consequently deny the Earth was formed 4,500,000,000 years ago; they reject all absolute dating methods, although these are based on irrefutable physical laws accepted by the entire world scientific community, and dismiss geological stratigraphy which arose from the concrete observation of nature.

After a few decades of lying low, creationism has surged back in the United States in recent years to attack evolution. Its champions are becoming more and more fierce and are trying — so far, without achieving a definitive success — to get state legislatures to vote laws forcing public schools to give equal status to the teaching of creationism and evolution.

American anthropologists and palaeontologists believed they had to react against this surge of obscurantism which is surprising for a developed country. After all, is not this public exhibition of some of the items which have enabled experts to trace man's genealogical tree the best answer? It being understood that discoveries and examination of new fossils are constantly altering the ramifications of this tree.

For a few days before the exhibition opened, several specialists — all properly vetted and supplied, with badges — were given an exclusive run of the museum. They were thus able to compare the original exhibits themselves and not the usual plaster casts. Now casts, even the best ones, are never as precise as the originals. Indeed, it is not possible to avoid coarsening anatomical details. Besides, it is always highly instructive to handle authentic fossils for the first time. Accordingly, this "practical work" in comparative

anatomy and palaeontology provided an opportunity for a rewarding comparison of notes and highly interesting discussions.

All experts are agreed in classifying man in the order of Primates, who are differentiated from other mammalian orders by various characteristics:

— They have five fingers and in many of them the thumb is apposable in respect of the other four digits (in man, the big toe is no longer apposable); the five digits are long compared with the size of the animal and are furnished with flat nails. This form of digit permits all the primates, except man, to lead arboreal lives.

— The breasts are situated on the chest and not on the belly.

— The eyes face forwards and are not placed on either side of the head; this affords stereoscopic vision and permits appreciating relief and distances.

— There are relatively few teeth — 44 among the most primitive primates, 36 among marmosets, 32 among higher apes and man — but they are divided into incisors, canines, premolars and molars. Such varied dentition enables primates to be omnivorous.

— The brain-weight to body-weight ratio is big compared with that of animals of other orders. Here, man is the leader, or almost the leader, with a brain-weight to body-weight ratio of 1:40. (Comparable ratios are 1:10,000 for the whale, 1:600 for the elephant, 1:200 for the gorilla and just 1:12 for the marmoset. It must have been 1:80 for *Australopithecus africanus* and 1:50 for *Homo habilis*.)

Obviously, not all the fossil primates are in man's genealogical tree. To trace our ancestors, we must look for those prefiguring some of the characteristics peculiar to man — big brain, erect bipedal posture, hand freed from locomotion and able to grasp things with great precision, a social and technical life learned through years of dependence and hence apprenticeship in the company of parents, memorisation and transmission of cultural, social and technical acquisitions thanks to an articulated language.

Purgatorius, the first primate (distinguished by its teeth and jaws), lived some 70 million years ago in Montana (United States). But the oldest primate — *Aegyptopithecus* — in whom emerged the first signs heralding the ancestry common to higher apes and man, lived 30 million to 35 million years ago in Fayoum. It should be noted that Purgatorius was American, but *Aegyptopithecus* and his successors all lived in the Old World. No New World ape can claim to be either a higher ape or man's ancestor.

*Aegyptopithecus* has only 32 teeth and the shape of his back molar prefigures our own. But his canines are big. His frontal bone tended to become vertical and his brain's visual spaces were already well developed, whereas the nasal sockets were smaller. All the same, *Aegyptopithecus* still had a number of characteristic of primitive primates — the absence of an external auditory channel, a long snout, large orbits, long tail and so on.

Ten million years later, and again in Africa, the *Proconsul* af-

icanus marked the next stage in the evolutionary process leading to the appearance of higher apes and man. He no longer had a tail; his shoulders, elbows and feet resembled those of a chimpanzee; his lumbar vertebrae are reminiscent of the gibbon's, but his wrist is still like that of a lower ape. All apes are basically quadrupedal, even if they occasionally walk on their hind limbs. But lower apes walk on the palms of their paws and the inner surface of their digits, whereas higher apes support themselves with the help of the last two phalanges, which are bent of their forelimbs.

Then, 17 million years ago, a major event took place: the drifting of the continents brought Africa and Eurasia into contact whereas until then they had been separated by the Ocean of Tethys. The primates and other terrestrial animals of Africa could therefore spread throughout Asia and Europe. The line leading to the gibbon and orang-utan emerged in Asia, and in Africa appeared the branch leading to the gorilla, chimpanzee and man.

Some 10 million to 15 million years ago there appeared along the African line *Kenyanthropus*. But it cannot be said just when the branch leading to gorillas and chimpanzees broke away from the line that led to the first hominids, the australopithecines. All we know is that man, the gorilla and the chimpanzee share many structurally identical proteins and that the three lines separated some 10 million years ago at most and perhaps even only five million years ago.

In a view of Yves Coppens, professor at the College de France, the separation into men and higher African apes was the result of a vast geological phenomenon. Towards 7.5 million B.C. the geological fracturing process in Africa picked up speed: a whole fault line appeared (the African rift) from Djibouti right up to Lake Malawi (formerly, Nyasa), and the collapse of the axis was accompanied by an elevation of its sides. The resulting new relief would appear to have modified the climate of East Africa: the rain became less abundant east of the rift where the forest gave way to the savanna. The new conditions probably forced the primates in this eastern region to adapt to a far more open environment which presumably induced the hominisation process. On the other hand, the forests would have continued to flourish west of the rift and the primates became, without undergoing any great evolutionary change, the gorillas and chimpanzees of today.

But the separation of the three lines cannot be traced. In spite of dozens of expeditions, the African soil has yielded only very few small fragments of fossil primates for the period extending from six million to 15 million B.C. The australopithecine thus appeared abruptly about five million B.C. His footprints found in Tanzania prove without a shadow of a doubt that this hominid walked almost erect on two feet some 3.5 million B.C.

Opinion is also divided as to how many kinds of australopithecines existed. Some claim that the first hominid, the pre-australopithecine, also known as *Australopithecus* af-

arensis (the famous Lucy), appeared between six million and five million B.C. *Australopithecus africanus* (gracile), then *Australopithecus robustus* and *Australopithecus boisei*, who was even bigger built than robustus. But *Homo habilis*, the first hominid to be classed among the genus *Homo* and the first also to build tools (the australopithecines made use of tools, but did not deliberately construct them), is said to have appeared at the same time as *Australopithecus africanus*.

Other experts, however, consider *Homo habilis*, or at least his ancestor, was contemporaneous with *Australopithecus afarensis*. So the former could not have descended from the latter. And their common ancestor would then have lived somewhere between eight million and seven million B.C., during the period for which we have practically no fossils of higher African apes.

The questionable hypotheses cease with the arrival of *Homo habilis*. Towards 1.9 million B.C. appeared *Homo erectus* (descended from *Homo habilis*) who spread outside Africa, into Asia as well as Europe. It is to him we owe the discovery of fire. The abi-



Homo erectus



Homo habilis



Aegyptopithecus

It is *Homo sapiens* who takes credit for having colonised Australia (between 60,000 and 50,000 B.C.) and America at some unknown time, but surely before 12,000 B.C. — The Guardian.

## Prostitution, slavery still plague the world scene

By Peter Humphrey

VIENNA — An international forum on slavery and prostitution has painted a grim picture of their prevalence in the world and is striving for global pressure to wipe out the flesh trade.

At least 15 million people live as slaves and millions of women are forced into prostitution, according to organisations and experts at a United Nations conference here this month.

The congress of the International Abolitionist Federation (IAF), a non-governmental body under the U.N. aegis, examined "prostitution and the survival of slavery" in the context of the U.N.'s "Decade of Women", which culminates next year.

Millions of women and children are kidnapped, cheated or sold into prostitution and slavery, shipped to remote corners of the globe by flesh traders who beat them, rape them and give them no chance to return home, conference papers say.

"We need legal changes on a global scale," said American sociologist Dr. Kathleen Barry. This would be a major theme of the "Decade of Women" final conference in Nairobi.

"Some countries, like France, have decriminalised prostitution, but we need to focus on the pimp rings and the networks behind them," Dr. Barry told Reuters.

Dr. Barry has organised a network of feminists from 24 nations to address prostitution and female sexual slavery under local conditions with the support of international organisations.

Another prominent speaker here was Jean-Francois-Laurent of the London-based Anti-Slavery Society, whose latest report says at least 15 million people around the world live in slavery.

Some 300,000 children in West Germany, 250,000 in Britain, and 500,000 in Italy were working under-age for what amounted to slave wages and countless higher numbers of minors were "enslaved" in India, it said.

In many countries abuse of children overlapped with the sex trade. Children were traded in Thailand, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Peru, Brazil, Senegal, Togo, Gambia and Portugal, the report said.

A document studied by the meeting is a report by Fernand-

Laurent to the U.N. Economic and Social Council citing that Thai children were sold for less than \$50 in Bangkok.

The children were traded by professional organisers who supply factories, brothels and massage parlours, it said.

The anti-slavery movement has assumed broad dimensions, and one of the women who promote it is Sister Soledad Perpinan of the Movement against Exploitation of Women (TMWAE).

She described protests in Manila during the visit of then-Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in 1981 to embarrass his government over Japanese promotion of the sex tour industry.

She said the protest and letters to both state's premiers led to a 25 per cent fall in Japanese male tourists to Manila and Bangkok.

She and two TMWAE colleagues also posed as "mail-order bride" applicants and went to Ghent, Belgium, to confront the man who had placed the order.

They also organised a "raid" with journalists present, on the office of a Tokyo publisher who had printed a book advertising the sexual prowess of maids from the Philippines.

A West German prostitute, named only as Anitra, gave the congress an account of the exploitation, persecution and violence faced by the girls in the trade.

Sister Soledad said the women were fighting to show that the sex trade amounted to a violation of human rights because prostitutes ultimately were deprived of freedom of choice.

"It's the mass transnational commercialisation of sex that has to be fought," she told Reuters. "It's violation of human rights if someone is led into something she didn't understand."

She said there were at least 150,000 prostitutes in her own country "although this is a conservative estimate."

Dr. Barry, from Brandeis University, Massachusetts, said at least 700,000 women work as prostitutes in Thailand, many of them children. "We are trying to get Interpol to crack down on the networks. Women get arrested, pimps almost never," she said.

Dr. Barry and her colleagues are campaigning for shelters where women can escape prostitution, and for establishment of rehabilitation and retraining programmes.

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Arab basketball championship ends

## Jordan defeats Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Arabia were crowned Arab youth basketball champions Tuesday following an exhibition match against Jordan in which the hosts won 61-57.

The match and closing ceremony at Al Hussein Youth City's Sports Palace was held under the patronage of Minister of Sport Abdullah Oweidat who delegated Director of Jordan Youth Welfare Organisation Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb to present the trophies to the winners.

In the final match of the championship Jordan got off to a very good start but played defensively and concentrated on fast breaks. They led until the middle of the first half.

But then Jordan lost their best scorer Jamal Al Buhairy through injury who had a great influence on the Jordanians' performances throughout the tournament.

Al Buhairy's exit was a big blow to Jordan who started going downhill after his departure. Then the Saudis started narrowing the score to end the first half at 32-25.

Following the half-time break

Jordan pulled themselves together, regained confidence and got down to some magnificent play. Jordan's captain Samir Murcus dominated play and inspired his team to their final victory of the tournament.

Following the Saudi Arabia-Jordan match, all teams that had participated in the Second Arab Youth Basketball Championship assembled in the Sports Palace hall for the trophies presentation. Mr. Abu Al Tayyeb then presented Saudi Arabia with the champions trophy. Jordan as runners-up and Algeria third. The flags of the three nations were raised and then the Saudi Arabian national anthem was played by the Jordanian Armed Forces Band.

The match was attended by president and members of the Arab Basketball Federation and members of the participating countries federations and a capacity crowd.

## Hassan congratulates squash team

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday sent a cable to the coach and members of the national Jordanian squash team currently taking part in the Arab Squash Tournament in Bahrain, congratulating them on winning first and second positions in the youth singles tournament.

Prince Hassan expressed his best wishes to the Jordanian team, and wished them further success and progress in the forthcoming matches.

Earlier in the day Minister of Culture and Youth Abdullah Oweidat received a cable from head of the Jordanian team Hamdan Al Fayyadh informing him that the Jordanian players Hamed Kamal Al Sa'idi and Iyad Marwan Kamal won first and second places respectively.

Meanwhile Dr. Oweidat met with Sheikh Issa bin Mohammad Al Khalifa, President of the Higher Council of Youth in Bahrain and discussed with him means of strengthening cultural and sports relations between the two countries.

They also discussed exchange of visits between sports teams and holding youth camps in both countries, in addition to holding a Jordanian cultural week in Manama.

## Ali reported to have Parkinson's Disease

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) — Results of tests last week in New York show retired world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali has "minor symptoms" of Parkinson's Disease, a physician travelling with the boxer in Europe was quoted Monday as saying.

"Ali was at Columbia (University) until a couple of days ago. They did various tests on him there and the doctors detected minor symptoms of Parkinson's Disease," Dr. Martin Ecker was quoted as saying during an interview Sunday with Radio Luxembourg TV in Dusseldorf.

Birgit Wolff, who conducted the interview with Ecker and Ali in English, quoted Ali as saying, "I always feel tired but I don't feel pain at all."

"I don't know exactly what it is," Ms. Wolff quoted Ali as saying.

The 30-minute interview was broadcast Monday in parts of West Germany. France and Belgium, Ms. Wolff told the Associated Press by telephone.

She described Ecker as a physician who was travelling with Ali but not his personal physician. She said Ecker was in a position to know the results of the tests last week at the Columbia University clinic.

Ms. Wolff quoted Ecker as saying, "We believe the disease was not inherited but actually could have come from boxing."

Parkinson's Disease, named for the English surgeon who first described the ailment, is a degenerative brain disorder that can eventually leave its victim totally incapacitated. In most cases, the cause is unknown.

Ali and Ecker flew to London Monday morning, Ms. Wolff said. They were scheduled to fly Tuesday to New York, where Ali was to enter the Columbia University Clinic for additional tests and treatment, she said.

Ali came to West Germany last week to attend the European Championship boxing match held Sunday in Dortmund.

## Paris mayor seeks support for 1992 Olympic bid

TOKYO (AP) — Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac Tuesday asked for Japanese support for Paris' campaign to host the Olympic Games in 1992, a Tokyo metropolitan official said.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said Chirac made the request in a news conference held after meeting with Tokyo governor Shunichi Suzuki at Suzuki's office.

The 1988 Summer Olympics are scheduled for Seoul, South Korea, while Amsterdam, Barcelona, Budapest, New Delhi, Stockholm, and Vienna are also reportedly interested in hosting the 1992 summer games.

In his meeting with Suzuki, Chirac emphasised friendly ties between France and Japan, the official said.

Later, Chirac attended an opening session of a two-day Tokyo-Pariis symposium and called on Japanese to increase their understanding of Paris, the official said.

Meanwhile, French national assembly Louis Merhaz met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday and was reported to have discussed Nakasone's possible visit to Paris next year.

A foreign ministry official, who asked not to be identified, said details of the meeting were not available.

But Kyodo news service quoted Nakasone as telling Merhaz that he may visit Paris as early as next year if he is re-elected President. Liberal-Democratic Party — and thus prime minister — this Autumn.

## Marathon champion asks for large sum as appearance fee

SINGAPORE (AP) — Portugal's Carlos Lopes, the Los Angeles Olympic Games marathon champion, has asked for \$50,000 Singapore dollars (\$23,148) as an appearance fee to run in the Singapore Marathon in December.

Goh Teck Phuan, organising secretary of the marathon, said Tuesday.

"What he is asking for is a staggering figure. I believe top marathon runners are paid between \$6,429 and \$9,259 as appearance fees," Goh said.

"It is the practice to pay appearance fees to world class marathon runners, although the sum is never disclosed so as to protect their amateur status," he said.

"The fact that Lopes is keen to talk to us gives the organisers the opportunity to discuss terms. The question is how much do we pay him?"

## Curtain lifts on this season's European soccer

LONDON (R) — European Cup holders Liverpool will need to call on their long experience of European club soccer when they begin the defence of their premier trophy in Poland Wednesday night.

As the curtain lifts on the first big night of this season's European competitions and a programme of 55 matches, the team who won the world's most revered club trophy following a penalty shoot-out on a hot night in Rome's Olympic stadium last May face a stark and daunting contrast.

Like Italian Cup winners' Cup holders Juventus, who face lives Tampere in Finland, and England's UEFA Cup holders Tottenham, who travel to Portugal to meet Sporting Braga, Liverpool know there will be no laurels to rest on Wednesday.

Trips into Eastern Europe are not among Liverpool's favourites and Poland proved to be their graveyard only two seasons ago when Wladzlaw Lodz knocked them out of the competition in the quarter-finals.

Manager Joe Fagan, now starting his second season in charge, may be reluctant to admit it, but September is a cruel month for them too — a time when their polished teamwork is being re-tooled following a close season rest. This is when Nottingham Forest and Dinamo Tbilisi took advantage in 1978 and 1979.

This season Liverpool travel to Poland busily papering over more early-season cracks than usual following the departure of former captain Graeme Souness to Sampdoria and a cartilage operation which has ruled out Ian Rush.

Their form in the English first division has been disappointing, new midfield signing Danish international Jan Molby has struggled to replace Souness, and the general teamwork has been well below that usually associated with the four-times champions of Europe.

If Liverpool are to fall this sea-

son, Italian Champions Juventus will be quickly installed as favourites. Their team is hardened to the demands of Europe, has a hunger for the giant trophy, and includes the European Footballer of the Year Michel Platini amongst its international stars.

Platini proved himself as arguably the world's top player during the European championship finals in June when he led France to victory and his skills will again be the fulcrum of Juventus' challenge. Only their temperament remains in doubt.

Spanish champions Athletic Bilbao, like Liverpool, begin with a tough task, a tie against French Champions Bordeaux. With their domestic league in disarray and Bordeaux sparkling, and starting at home, the omens favour the Frenchmen although they will be without injured midfield stars Jean Tigana of France and Fernando Chalana of Portugal.

Chalana's former club Benfica also face a testing tie against Red Star Belgrade while injury-hit Stuttgart, recovering from a poor start in the West German league, will need some tonic resolution in Sofia to survive against Levski Spartak. The West German Champions have picked two amateurs to meet the side who knocked them out in the UEFA Cup first round last year.

Dutch Champions Feyenoord, with the astute technical advice of Johan Cruyff to assist them, should narrowly beat Panathinaikos of Athens and may be this season's surprise team. After seeing them lose 5-1 to Eintracht last week, Cruyff gave his analysis and they recovered to beat Haarlem 4-1 on Sunday.

In the Cup Winners' Cup, holders Juventus are absent, seeking the bigger glory of the Champions Cup, which leaves the way open for former winners Barcelona, Roma and West Germany's Bayern Munich.

Barcelona, now managed by

former England international Terry Venables, won the cup in 1979 and 1982, but have a difficult starting tie against Metz in France.

Roma, now under the control of the former Benfica coach Sven Eriksson following Nils Liedholm's move to Milan, are struggling to find their best Brazilian-inspired form and will not enjoy the trip to Romania against Steaua Bucharest in the second leg unless they can score freely in the Olympic stadium Wednesday.

West German league leaders Bayern Munich have seven men injured, including Danish international midfielder Soeren Lerby, for their tie against Moss of Norway.

In the UEFA Cup it is more traditional for the victors to come from the pragmatic northern soccer nations rather than the silky stylings of the Latin south and the first round throws up some intriguing clashes of powerful clubs.

Tottenham can expect a torrid opening half-hour against Sporting Braga, but new Spurs manager Peter Shreeves is realistic. "They are well organised, play with a little bit of passion and have a quality sweeper," he said. "But if we can produce the pace and commitment of the first division, they might find it difficult."

Three of the most fiercely-contested clashes will be between Belgium's Anderlecht, last season's losing finalists, and West Germany's Werder Bremen, English first division leaders Nottingham Forest and Belgium's Bruges, and Southampton, currently struggling in England, and Hamburg, the former Champions Cup winners from West Germany.

Manchester United, with new attacking midfielders Gordon Strachan of Scotland and Jesper Olsen of Denmark, are in form and should dispose of Raba Vass Gyor of Hungary in their first round tie. Like Juventus, they crave European glory this season.

## Cram wins 800m at Nanjing meet

PEKING (R) — Britain's Steve Cram, silver medalist in the 1,500 metres in the Los Angeles Olympics, easily won the 800 metres at the Nanjing international sports meet Tuesday night.

Cram, the world 1,500 metres champion, recorded a time of one minute 46.5 seconds to win unchallenged.

Cram said later he had hoped to turn in a fast time but had been forced to make his own running because nobody could match his pace.

Rain before the race had also affected the time which was more than three seconds slower than Brazilian Joaquim Cruz's gold medal winning run in Los Angeles.

Compatriot Daley Thompson, the Olympic decathlon champion, took to the track again to help Britain take second place in the men's 4 x 400 metres relay. Thompson had come second to Italy's Antonio Ulla in the 100 metres Monday.

David Otley, Olympic silver medalist, rounded off a good day for Britain by winning the Javelin with a throw of 83.56 metres, just over two metres less than his medal winning throw last month.

East German Margittar Pufe was in fine form with emphatic wins in the women's discus (59.04 metres) and shot put (19.68 metres). Her performance in the shot would have given her bronze in Los Angeles.

But the crowd's favourite was a 20-year-old Chinese athlete, Zhang Xiyun, who finished second to veteran Italian Agnese Possamai in the women's 3,000 metres and in the process set a new Asian record of nine minutes 05.57 seconds.

Her time beat the old Asian record by more than six seconds. Possamai, who finished tenth and last in the controversial women's 3,000 metres final in Los Angeles when American Mary Decker fell, clocked 9:04.87.

Japan's Shozo Shimoju, a 27-year-old high school teacher, scored his country's only success of the meet with victory in the 10,000 metres.

## Balloonist in record-making transatlantic crossing

NICE, France (R) — Ace Balloon navigator Joe Kittinger broke his foot upon landing in Italy after a record-making transatlantic crossing in his airship, the Rosie O'Grady, hospital sources here said Tuesday.

They said Kittinger, 56, had been flown by helicopter to Nice and admitted to Saint-Roch hos-

pital less than three hours after he set down outside the Italian Riviera town of Savona Tuesday afternoon.

"Colonel Kittinger is being examined by doctors and his condition is not yet known," a hospital admissions nurse said. "We expect to have further details shortly."

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Tel: 22198

### BETAAB

(Colour Scope)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

## Kuwait orders 3 Boeings

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has placed a multi-million dollar order for three Boeing 767 passenger planes and plans to dispose of three surplus Airbuses, the national carrier announced Tuesday.

The 200-seat, extended-range Boeings will be delivered in March 1986 for use on long-haul routes, Kuwait Airways Corporation (KAC) said in a statement.

KAC has also recently taken delivery of eight passenger aircraft from Airbus Industries for use on short and medium-haul routes.

The government had purchased a further three of the A300-200 Airbus planes on behalf of a third party, it said, but the arrangement fell through and KAC would dispose of them.

Local newspapers have reported that the Bahrain-based airline Gulf Air failed to take delivery of them from Kuwait, and that KAC was now trying to include them as an exchange component in a deal with Boeing.

## Israeli city workers strike

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli municipal workers in the city of Beersheba went on strike Tuesday over the non-payment of their salaries, state radio reported.

It said schools closed, traffic lights stopped working and the water supply to government offices was cut off.

The workers should have been paid on the first of the month but the city, the fourth largest in Israel, was bankrupt and the government turned down appeals to bail it out, the radio added.

It said factory and transport workers stopped work for two hours in sympathy with the municipal employees.

No rubbish has been collected since last week and huge piles are growing on the streets.

## IDB lends Rabat \$20 million

JEDDAH (OPECNA) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is to extend a \$20 million foreign trade loan to Morocco to purchase crude oil.

Total IDB assistance to Morocco so far this year totals \$60 million.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed mixed after a quiet, aimless session, subdued for the most part by concern over sterling's weakness, dealers said. They noted prices tended to show a slightly firmer bias in slack afternoon trading on news that U.K. dockers voted to return to work. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up 0.6 at 1111.1 having dipped to 1109.7 at 0900 GMT.

Government bonds recouped about 1/4 point of the session's 1/2 point losses following the docks news. Dealers said the August PSBR figures, which showed a marginally larger deficit than anticipated, had little impact on prices. North American shares were mixed and gold narrowly mixed in thin trade.

Money brokers firmed on news that the Bank of England is to raise the maximum stakes banks can own in them to 10 per cent, from five. Exco was up 5p at 493 while Mercantile House rose 7p to 314. Banks were higher with Barclays up 5p at 484 but insurances declined with Prudential 7p lower at 468.

Oils rose on news of a significant find in the South China Sea. B.P. added 5p to 500 and Shell 7p to 668 while Ranger put on 50p to 550 on Canadian currency considerations, dealers said.

Companies reporting figures Tuesday included Fisons, 12p higher at 235, House of Fraser, up 4p at 268, Barratt Developments, 2p firmer at 88p, while Consolidated slipped 7p to 477.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.2215/2225	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.3185/88	Canadian dollars	
	3.0960/70	West German marks	
	3.4890/4900	Dutch guilders	
	2.5445/5455	Swiss francs	
	62.32/35	Belgian francs	
	9.4920/70	French francs	
	1903.25/1905.25	Italian lire	
	247.57/67	Japanese yen	
	8.7030/60	Swedish crowns	
	8.7260/90	Norwegian crowns	
	11.1730/60	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	335.75/336.25	U.S. dollars	

## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLANB  
ARCTT  
ADUMARI  
MUGLEE

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE PLASTIC SURGEON WHO WAS WORKING IN AN OVERHEATED OPERATING ROOM?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HE \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AISLE NAIVE SUBDUED PUTRID  
Answer: Why is venison so expensive? — IT'S "DEER"

## Dollar shatters more records

LONDON (R) — The dollar's upward march on foreign exchange markets showed signs of becoming a stampede Tuesday, as it passed a key marker against the Deutsche mark and set new records against sterling, the French franc and many other currencies.

Sterling opened at \$1.2350, in line with overnight New York levels, and strengthened slightly early on before sliding to yet another record low of \$1.2160.

More significantly, sterling's trade-weighted index against major currencies fell at midday to 76.0, a full percentage point below Monday night's close and its lowest since it was rebased at 100 in 1981.

The dollar, which reached three marks for the first time only a week ago, opened in London at 3.0945 marks, nearly two pence above Monday night's close. Their slide back to 3.0768 as some operators took their profits and sold.

But in a renewed burst of strength at midday it passed 3.10 marks before being fixed slightly lower at 3.0980.

With the 3.10-mark barrier breached, there was no reason for the dollar not to go higher still, and within minutes it had risen to 3.1170 and was tending even further upwards.

"It was a sudden, crazy scramble for dollars," said a dealer at a British clearing bank. "Everyone seemed to decide at once that the U.S. markets will take the dollar higher today and they wanted to buy more before America opens."

The Bundesbank sold \$61.7 million at the Frankfurt fix, but was not detected in the open market.

## Omani bank acquires BBME

MUSCAT (R) — The Oman International Bank has acquired 14 branches of the British Bank of the Middle East (BBME) in Oman, spokesman for both banks said.

Oman International, known until last December as the Oman Arab African Bank, is the only wholly Omani-owned bank in the country.

The purchase will quadruple its branch network and double its deposit base to 70 million Omani rials (\$203 million).

No official sale price was given but banking sources said it was less than five million rials (\$14.5 million).

A spokesman for BBME, a subsidiary of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp which has been operating in the country for 36 years, said the bank would retain four branches in the sultanate. It would continue to be the largest foreign bank in Oman, he said.

## Santiago devalues peso

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's military government has devalued the peso and administered a dose of austerity to an economy suffering from the twin scourges of high interest rates and low commodity prices.

In a television broadcast Monday night Finance Minister Luis Escobar announced a 19 per cent devaluation and a package of other measures.

The official rate of the peso Tuesday drops to 115 to the dollar from 93.

Import duties, most of which stood at 20 per cent, jump to 35 per cent and Mr. Escobar said the military junta would be asked to approve a tax relief system for exporters and an austerity budget for 1985.

## West discusses UNCTAD

GENEVA (R) — Western nations were said Monday to have begun an informal review of the main United Nations body concerned with Third World development, but the agency's chief rejected criticism that it was becoming too politicized.

The United States has called for the reform of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which is observing its 20th anniversary.

Addressing the 163-member agency, Swedish envoy Mr. Hans Ewerlof confirmed that Western nations had "embarked on an informal but intensive review of the working habits, the institutional framework and other factors that are relevant to the way we do business in this organization."

UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea told reporters: "There are few issues handled by UNCTAD not related to politics and these are links we cannot get away from. But it is not right to say politics has detracted from its basic task."

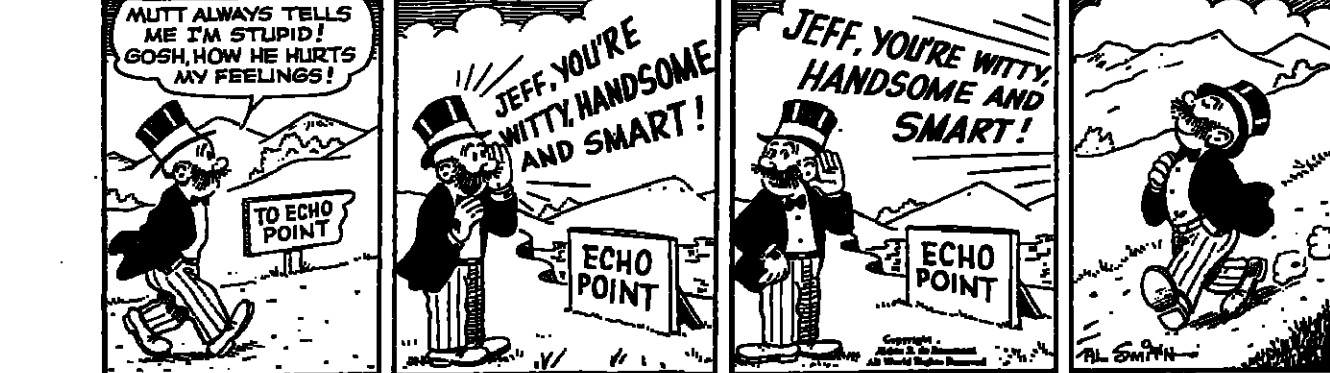
A recent U.S. working paper drew parallels between UNCTAD and the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), which Washington has said it plans to quit.

The paper said UNCTAD suffered "widespread and deep-seated" management problems.

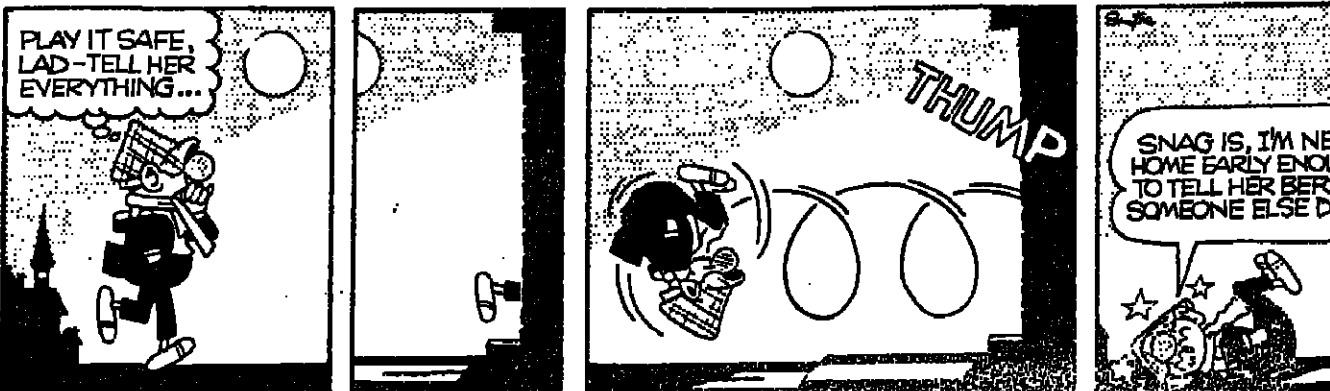
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



ket. This was in line with Monday's reiteration by Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl of his belief that even concerted intervention cannot halt a currency's upward trend.

The Bank of England also appeared to take no action, and Britain's Conservative government was sure to resist any short-term pressure for an increase in interest rates.

The dollar easily surpassed records against many currencies, passing 1,900 Italian lire for the first time and soaring from an opening 9.4485 to pass 9.50 French francs.

As with the mark, once this milestone was passed the dollar's advance accelerated and it rapidly reached 9.56 francs for a gain of 11 centimes on the day.

Even strong currencies like the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen suffered.

The dollar hit a seven-year high above 2.56 Swiss francs and touched 248 yen, close to the 22-

## Bundesbank says W. German economy is recovering

FRANKFURT (R) — West Germany's economy is recovering, well after last summer's industrial strikes and has already laid the foundations for further growth, the central bank, the Bundesbank, said Tuesday.

Orders are sharply higher, sentiment among employers is improving markedly and exports are soaring, it said, adding: "There are many signs the economy will pick up the favourable tendency shown at the beginning of the year."

The most damaging strike was the seven-week action by the IG Metall Union for a 35-hour work week which ended in June and caused a 1.5 per cent fall in second quarter Gross National Product (GNP), the sum of a country's products and services, from the first quarters.

The Bundesbank dismissed fears that the signs of recovery are misleading, with figures boosted by special shifts to make up for lost output.

A pessimistic judgment of the economic outlook does not seem justified," it said.

The bank said the introduction of a 38-1/2 hour week in the engineering and metalworking industries from next April due to the strike will be a new burden for many firms, even those not affected by the dispute.

A fall in 1984 GNP from early three per cent estimates is also seen as likely, but Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl has said 2-1/2 per cent growth is still possible.

The climate for investment is good and company profits are not expected to be hit hard by the dispute, the bank said.

Exports, already boosted by the mark's advantageous exchange rate against the dollar and by low inflation, should surge even without the effect of firms making up for lost deliveries.

Exports to the U.S. have been particularly high due to the firm dollar, soaring 30.7 per cent in value in the three months from May to July and pushing the U.S. into second place behind France among Germany's customers.

## Regan says strong U.S. recovery will help world

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Monday the American economic recovery would sustain the rest of the world but offered no new solutions to deal with the international debt crisis.

Speaking on the eve of the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Mr. Regan said the U.S. recovery was the strongest since the world war II.

"What is good for the United States has to be good for the rest of the world," he told an overseas writers club luncheon.

Rejecting the need for new solutions to the debt Mr. Regan also said an 8.8 per cent real U.S. growth rate in six months this year "portends a strong United States growing stronger."

Mr. Regan said he would point out during the forthcoming meetings that the U.S. trade imbalance was boosting European and Latin American exports.

"We can assure them the United States is their friend, we can speak to the large U.S. trade imbalance," he said. And to the debtors' "we will offer the hand of friendship and sympathy," Mr. Regan said.

## S. Arabia devalues riyal

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia Tuesday devalued its currency for the second time in eight days in what foreign exchange dealers said was a response to the relentless rise of the U.S. dollar on international currency markets.

An official of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) said in Riyadh that the parity for the riyal would be adjusted to 3.56 to the dollar from 3.54.

Eight days ago, the riyal had been devalued from 3.53 to the dollar. Since the start of the year, when the riyal was valued at 3.50 to the dollar, SAMA has devalued the riyal five times and revalued it once.

Dealers said many banks in the region had been speculating that another revaluation was likely — borrowing riyals and exchanging them for dollars in the hope of repaying the borrowings in devalued currency.

In Bahrain interest rates on Saudi riyal deposits slipped and then rebounded after the devaluation.

Dealers feel the continued rise of the dollar on world markets must trigger further riyal devaluations.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WED., SEPT., 19, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Now you have a very good day and evening to put across whatever ideas or wares that you have and to make a real success in so doing.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan what should be done to bring greater happiness to kin and then get right to work on it.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day for shopping and attending meetings that are important to your welfare. Study your contacts well.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) More effort on your part can bring you greater security, but take care not to invest too heavily in just one thing.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Your plans are going smoothly after that change you made recently, so keep up the good work.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get personal matters handled quickly and easily today and they are soon behind you. Be more affectionate with your mate.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know what your true wishes are and how best to attain them. Look to a sensitive friend for assistance in this.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Good day to get into activities that will help you to attain your personal aims. Gain the favor of higher-ups.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study into that new plan you like and then start the actual work connected with it. Take time to carefully plan a trip to gain a wish.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your hunches are good and should be utilized in practical affairs bringing about fine results.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A good day for coming to a better understanding with your partners and making better deals with them.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Your co-workers will cooperate more if you do your fair share of work and don't look for ways to waste time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Endeavor to get out to some form of entertainment that can make you feel relieved of tensions. Bring that talent forth.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be highly emotional, and care should be taken not to hurt the feelings otherwise your progeny could be psychologically scarred for life. Understand early what the forte is here so the most can be made of it. One who will possess a fine artistic sense.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Neeva Archer

ACROSS

1 Ancient city of Egypt

7 Yellow melon

13 Hymn tune

14 Tex. city

16 Dried by one's own hand

17 Summer's scorcher

18 Gets one's goat

19 Large, pref. 21 Nav. officers

22 So-so grade

23 Digit

24 Mauna — 25 Old-time savvy

30 High nest

31 Underwriters

32 Eye aids

34 Minister's home

36 Ancient Assyrian city

39 Support

43 Cherished

44 Write an opinion

46 Push hard

47 Maiden name word

48 Middle: abbr.

49 Exile Isle

51 Indoor road

53 Explosive sound

54 "— be born"

56 Get aboard: var.

58 Mediterranean resident

59 Blurred

60 E. Ind. trees

61 Duncan and Dennis

DOWN

1 Immediately following that

2 Geese

3 Big sea birds

4 Sheep cry

5 School type: abbr.

6 Drug givers perhaps

7 Frameworks

8 Peek—1

9 Let it be labeled: abbr.

10 Actor Alan Church of Eng. parish officers

12 Currently 13 Arty

15 Literary compositions

20 Soups

26 Terrific!

27 Of a period

28 Pointed mass of ice

29 Make very happy

30 About, old style

33 Actor Richard

35 Anonymous "I had —"

37 One who sells lots

38 It, tot

40 President Taylor

41 Brings into harmony

42 Finished off a raveled edge

45 Saled items

50 Oriental nurse

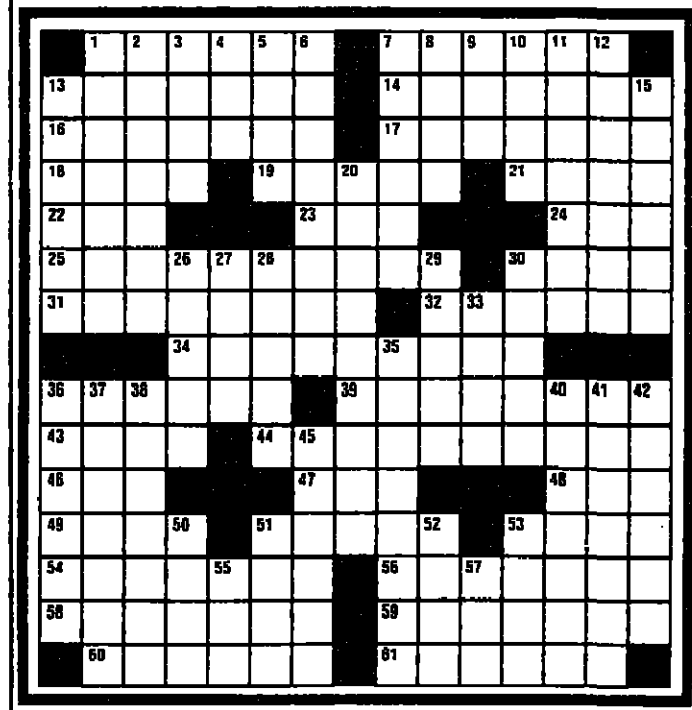
51 — end (over)

52 Novel by Austen

53 Dressed

55 Old Fr. coin

57 Sty





# Miners will have to accept closures, Thatcher says

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says the government will not give in to British coal miners, on strike for 27 weeks, and that they will have to accept plans to close uneconomic mines, the Daily Telegraph reported Tuesday.

The Conservative daily also quoted Mrs. Thatcher as saying in an interview with editor William Deedes Monday that power workers were not likely to back the miners in this country's longest strike since World War II.

The miners suffered a setback Monday when power industry unions hedged on committing themselves to action supporting the strikers, who are seeking to carry their 6-month-old stoppage into the winter.

The Electricity Supply Trade Union Council, representing nine power unions with a membership of 40,000, said it would meet miners' leaders for talks "without prior commitment," soon.

Scottish longshoremen's leader John Hardie said he expected the docks committee of the powerful Transport and General Workers' Union to recommend a return to work following job security guarantees by the state-run British Steel Corp. and the Clyde Port Authority.

The agreement came as dock workers went back to work at three strike-bound ports Monday and 500 defied pickets at London's Tilbury Docks. The strike has idled 46 per cent of Britain's seaborne trade.

The Telegraph quoted Mrs. Thatcher as saying moderate miners defying the strike were "going

to triumph over the hard left, which is manipulating trade unionism for a purpose other than trade unionism."

The state-run National Coal Board (NCB) estimates that some 50,000 moderates in the 183,000-strong NUM have defied picket lines, maintaining production at around 25 per cent of normal.

The premier predicted that leftist militants in the NUM and other unions involved in recent strikes will be defeated, boasting "moderate, honourable trade unionism" in Britain.

Declaring she was determined not to concede victory to the miners, who struck on March 12 to protest the NCB's plan to close 20 mines and shed 20,000 jobs, Mrs. Thatcher was quoted as saying:

"I'm in politics because of the conflict between good and evil and I believe that, in the end, good

will triumph."

But she gave no indication that her Conservative government, which has sought to curb union powers since it was elected in 1979, plans to intervene in the coalfield strike that has idled two-thirds of Britain's 175 state-owned mines.

The NUM's leftist president, Arthur Scargill, said in a statement: "We must make it clear that any negotiations are strictly between the NUM and the coal board."

The Telegraph quoted Mrs. Thatcher, as saying Britain has enough coal stocks to last through the winter without power cuts if the strike continues.

But some London stockbrokers and economists estimate that with winter looming, coal stocks could dwindle to critical level by the end of December, with blackouts possible by Christmas.



BRITOV BOOMERANGS BACK: Soviet editor Oleg Bitov, 51, appears at a Moscow press conference Tuesday charging that he had been forced to defect to Britain (see story below) — AP wirephoto

## Pope attacks 'imperialistic monopoly' of rich nations

EDMONTON, Canada (AP) — Pope John Paul II, in the most impassioned address of his Canadian tour, warned rich nations Monday to change rigid economic systems that give them "imperialistic monopoly" over the world's poor.

In his appearance Monday, the Pope at times shouted into his microphone and shook his text in his fists as he told thousands of the Third World will sit in Christ-like judgment of those who become "always richer" while they become "always poorer."

"Development is the new name for peace," declared the leader of the world's more than 700 million Roman Catholics.

It was the latest — and sternest — of a series of statements Pope John Paul has made on Western economic system during the first nine days of his 12-day visit to this affluent, industrialized country.

In earlier talks, he has called for a restructuring of economies, such as Canada's, that are marked by chronic unemployment. His words have unsettled some Canadian business leaders.

After his homily, delivered during a mass at a military air base in this western Canadian city, the Pontiff left for an afternoon at leisure, the only break in his hectic Canadian schedule.

Canadian organizers said earlier plans were scrapped for the Polish-born Pope, an avid outdoorsman, to visit Jasper National Park in Alberta's Rocky Mountains, because of gusty winds at the Jasper helicopter landing site.

They said he would spend a restful afternoon instead at government house, a turn-of-the-century sandstone mansion.

But the Pope managed to take a break from his schedule by slipping away Monday for an afternoon's outing in a western Canadian park where moose, elk and buffalo roam, Vatican sources reported.

Few details emerged immediately from the papal detour, but park visitors later reported that Pope John Paul did view Elk Island Park's bison herd.

A crowd estimated unofficially at 150,000 had poured into the airbase mass site in Edmonton, capital of a province whose oil riches have come to symbolize the wealth of Canada.

Under brilliant skies, and beneath a giant white altar canopy shaped like a dove, the Pope focused his sermon on Christ's words in the Gospel of Matthew: "As you did it to one of the least of these my brethren, you did it to me."

## Turkish leaders meet to review ties with U.S.

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — A meeting of Turkey's top leaders to review Turkish-U.S. relations ended Monday with Premier Turgut Ozal asking patience until American presidential elections are held before any possible changes in policy.

The meeting of President Kenan Evren, Mr. Ozal, Foreign Minister Yalvar Haliloglu and Foreign Ministry experts was prompted by recent U.S. congressional resolutions in support of Armenian and cuts in military aid to this NATO member nation.

After the two-hour meeting, Mr. Ozal expressed hope that the U.S. congressional mood would change after the November elections.

"If after elections, the mistaken attitude injurious to Turkey continues, we will lay the relationship on the table and study it carefully,

with coolness and without excitement, in the light of our country's interests," Mr. Ozal told reporters after the meeting at Gen. Evren's hilltop palace.

He said that based on previous experience he believed that Turkey was viewed differently just before U.S. presidential elections and afterward.

Members of Turkey's single-house parliament and most influential columnists in the Turkish press have demanded action to show Turkey's displeasure with congressional politics at a time of elections in the United States.

A week ago the U.S. House passed by voice vote a resolution designating April 24, 1985 as "national remembrance of man's inhumanity to man" as reflected in the killings of Armenians in Turkey.

## U.S. to launch Challenger on Oct. 5

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on Monday set Oct. 5 as the launch date for the next space shuttle mission, an eight-day flight in which Challenger will carry a record seven astronauts.

The space plane will lift off at 7:02 a.m. (11:02 GMT) and will land Oct. 13 on a 5 kilometre concrete runway at this Florida launch site.

Shuttle managers selected the date after assessing the readiness of Challenger, which was transported to the launch pad last

week and underwent a successful countdown test on Saturday.

There was only one open item — an engine replacement.

One of the ship's three main engines was removed a week ago because of a faulty hydraulic pump and Challenger rolled to the launch pad with only two engines.

An engine borrowed from shuttle Discovery will be installed on Challenger on Tuesday.

Astronaut Robert Crippen, making his fourth shuttle trip, will command the 13th mission for the reusable space ship.

The crew includes two women — Sally Ride, America's first

space woman who will be making her second orbital flight, and Kathy Sullivan, who will be the first American woman to take a space walk.

Ms. Sullivan will step into the ship's open cargo bay with David Leestma to practice techniques for refueling orbiting satellites by attaching a hose to two tanks in the cargo bay.

It will be the first time that large volumes of fuel have been transferred in space by American astronauts, although the Soviets have done it in the past aboard their Salyut space station.

## Soviet defector reappears in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — A prominent Soviet editor who sought political asylum in Britain last year appeared at a press conference in Moscow Tuesday and charged that he had been forced to defect.

Oleg Bitov, 51, former cultural editor of the prestige weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, said British agents had kidnapped him last September while he was in Venice and subsequently used mind-bending drugs to keep him under their control.

Mr. Bitov, who disappeared from his London home in August, said he had returned to Moscow voluntarily when the opportunity arose.

In London, the British Foreign Office and the prime minister's office both said they had no comment on Mr. Bitov's statement.

Mr. Bitov disappeared while covering the Venice Film Festival in September last year and his newspaper charged at the time that he had been abducted by Western secret agents.

But the following month the editor announced he was in London and gave a stream of statements and interviews saying he had defected from the Soviet Union because of disillusionment

with the political system.

He said he feared a new era of persecution was descending on his country.

Mr. Bitov appeared at Tuesday's press conference in a blue suit and looked tired. He was flanked by senior officials from Literaturnaya Gazeta and the Novosti News Agency, which staged the event.

He described his time in Britain as a period of "nightmarish captivity" in which he had been a hostage of the British intelligence services.

Mr. Bitov said that he was subject to physical violence on the day of his alleged abduction from Venice and smuggled into Britain on a forged passport.

He described his treatment in Britain as horrific and cruel, saying it recalled methods used by the Nazis. He gave the names of seven British agents who he said had been involved in his case.

Mr. Bitov charged that initial statements issued in his name were fabrications but admitted he had written three long articles for the London Sunday Telegraph on Soviet censorship.

He said he had filled these with anti-Soviet clichés as part of a ploy

to win the confidence of British intelligence and thus gain the opportunity to escape.

Mr. Bitov said he had had freedom of movement in Britain only for the past two months and no real friends as all his associates had been chosen for him by British intelligence.

The British Home Office (Interior Ministry) said on Sept. 11 that Mr. Bitov's whereabouts had been unknown since mid-August. "He is a free man, however, and his movements are not restricted," a spokesman said.

British newspapers quoted friends of Mr. Bitov as saying he had become increasingly depressed when he realised the Soviet authorities would not allow his wife and daughter to join him in London.

After his disappearance the friends, who described Mr. Bitov as an impulsive man, said they thought it likely he had returned to Moscow.

The editor's car was found abandoned near the Soviet embassy in London. According to the Daily Telegraph, he left all his belongings behind at his flat and some £40,000 (\$50,400) in a bank account.

## Korean flood aid talks end in deadlock

PANMUNJOM, Korea (R) — A meeting between Red Cross officials from North and South Korea ended in deadlock Tuesday when they could not agree on ways of delivering relief supplies offered by Pyongyang for southern flood victims.

North Korea offered to set a new meeting for Friday, but the southern side said it would not attend unless the North changed its attitude.

The issue which caused the breakdown in discussions was the North's insistence that some of the relief supplies should be delivered by road to Seoul, the southern capital and the worst hit flood area.

Nearly 200 people are dead or missing after the floods which hit the South earlier this month. More than 200,000 people were left homeless.

The South agreed to take the supplies by sea at two of its ports but insisted that supplies by road be handed over at the border village of Panmunjom, where Tuesday's talks took place, and not taken to the capital.

"I cannot help but suspect that you have other purposes in offering the relief aid," Chief South Korean Delegate Lee Young-Duk told his Northern counterpart.

Mr. Lee did not elaborate. But South Korean newspapers have expressed fears that the North hoped to turn the aid operation into a propaganda victory against its old foe.

In turn, Northern Chief Delegate Han Woong-Sik charged: "The South side is ignoring our sincerity."

The first Red Cross meeting between the North and South for

seven years opened amicably enough with five delegates from each side exchanging pleasantries on the weather.

But it soon became clear that the North's proposal to deliver some of the 110,000 tons of rice, cement, textiles and medical supplies it was offering direct to flood victims in Seoul would prove a major stumbling block.

The South first suggested that the supplies all be sent to Incheon Port on the west coast, then conceded that some could go to Pukpyong, an eastern port.

However, the South stood out firmly against any supplies being delivered by land south of the demilitarised zone (DMZ) where the two sides fought to a standstill in the three-year war ending in 1953.

## S. African gold miners call off strike

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) in South Africa said Tuesday it had called off its first legal strike in the country's history after workers accepted a revised pay offer by employers.

NUM General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa told Reuters that work at seven gold mines would return to normal soon. Up to 40,000 miners stayed away from pits Monday.

A joint statement by employers and the NUM would be published soon, he added.

The strike was called off after a night during which the NUM resorted to violence at mines and accused police of harassing its members. Police said they fired tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse crowds at mines.

Analysts said a strike would have deprived South Africa of up to a quarter of its gold output at a time of falling prices and economic decline.

A spokesman for the Anglovaal Mining Company reported that violence erupted Monday night after several thousand employees refused to work at its Harbeestfontein Gold Mine, where the NUM was not recognised.

The mine, 150 kilometres west of Johannesburg, had not been involved in the dispute affecting the NUM.

The spokesman said the company's security guards fired tear gas and rubber bullets after employees who joined the dispute tried to stop others from working normally.

In Durban lawyers for six South African dissidents hauled up in the British consulate to avoid arrest

were expected to petition the supreme court Tuesday to have their detention orders withdrawn.

A judge set the hearing date Monday after papers were submitted by lawyers for the six, who are appealing against detention orders issued last week.

The five Indians and one black who are members of organisations opposed to South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation, have been hiding in the consulate since Thursday. They face immediate detention for an unlimited period if they leave the seventh floor offices in the 14-storey building in central Durban.

Five of the fugitives were originally detained during elections for Indian and Colored (mixed race) chambers of parliament under South Africa's new constitution.

## Debates could make or break Mondale campaign

WASHINGTON (R) — The make or break point in Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale's sagging campaign may rest on two 90-minute debates with President Reagan next month.

The televised debates will give Mr. Mondale a chance to challenge Mr. Reagan face to face on specific issues and draw him out of the broad generalities and patriotic sentiments that have marked the president's campaign style for the Nov. 6 election.

Agreement between the two sides on the debates, set for Oct. 7 and 21, and their format was announced Monday by the League of Women Voters, a non-partisan civic group that is sponsoring the debates.

So far the Reagan campaign strategy has worked flawlessly. Polls show the president ahead by 15 to 30 percentage points, a lead Mr. Mondale seems unable to dent.

Mr. Reagan has been called the teflon president because administration setbacks appear not to stick to him personally.

Mr. Mondale had sought half a dozen debates in which he could try to exploit what he sees as Mr. Reagan's weak grasp of issues,

especially on foreign policy.

Mr. Reagan's campaign advisers fought to keep the debates to a minimum.

Past presidential campaign debates have made heavy inroads on voters. Mr. Reagan showed 1980 that he was a master of the medium as he brushed aside President Jimmy Carter's jibes with "there you go again" — and went on to a landslide victory.

Mr. Mondale may seek to demonstrate his foreign policy experience in the debates. He helped forge the 1978 Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel when he was vice president under Mr. Carter.

On Monday he pledged to take personal control of Middle East peace efforts if he is elected.

Mr. Mondale blamed Mr. Reagan for allowing the U.S. steel industry to decline in the face of foreign competition and proposed to cut steel imports by 50 per cent for five years.

The Reagan administration has been vocal in favour of free markets but has taken a number of protectionist measures under pressure from affected American industries.

## Mulroney sworn in as Canada's 18th premier

OTTAWA (R) — Brian Mulroney, sworn in Monday as Canada's 18th prime minister, said his 40-member cabinet was not too big considering his party was in opposition for most of the last 20 years.

Mr. Mulroney, 45, took the Progressive Conservatives to a landslide election victory over the Liberal Party, led by John Turner, two weeks ago, winning 211 of the 282 House of Commons seats from all regions of the country.

Mr. Mulroney, as expected, appointed former Prime Minister Joe Clark as Minister of External Affairs, and Toronto financial executive Michael Wilson as minister of finance, the two senior cabinet portfolios.

The cabinet, the largest in Canadian history, also includes six women, more than ever before, and 16 former ministers who served in the short-lived Clark government of 1979-80.

The new cabinet, facing major economic decisions, met immediately after being sworn in.

Mr. Wilson, 46, a former trade minister, said he planned to unveil an economic statement soon outlining the state of the national economy. A new budget would

come later.

He told reporters his top priority was to lower the country's 11.2 per cent unemployment rate. Efforts to reduce the country's estimated 30 billion Canadian dollar federal deficit would go hand in hand with job creation.

Mr. Clark, defeated by Mr. Mulroney as party leader just 15 months ago at a leadership convention, had not disguised his hopes of landing a major cabinet post.

The plum external affairs portfolio was seen by observers as a signal of Mr. Mulroney's intention to maintain Canada's moderate position on foreign policy.

Throughout his campaign Mr. Mulroney stressed the need to restore often acrimonious relations with the United States and to boost Canada's image in the eyes of foreign investors.

Mr. Mulroney brought nine Quebec ministers into his cabinet after breaking the Liberal stranglehold on the province by winning 58 of Quebec's 75 House of Commons seats.

A dozen other ministers came from the four western provinces, which lacked a strong voice in Liberal cabinets.

## China to restore entire length of Great Wall

BADALING, China (R) — China hopes to restore the entire 5,000 kilometre length of its legendary Great Wall and is looking for foreign donations to help finance the operation, a senior official said Monday.

"We are trying to rebuild the whole wall but we need more money," Peking's Deputy Mayor Chen Paoux said at a ceremony to mark the opening of a new stretch of the wall adjoining Badaling Gate, 75 kilometres northwest of the capital.

Badaling is the spot most foreign tourists see when they visit China and the 5.5 metre wide walkway is crowded every day with thousands of sightseers. A visit in April by President Reagan was one of the latest made by a world leader.

Most of the rest of the ancient fortification, one of the few

man-made structures visible from spacecraft orbiting the earth, is now in ruins due to erosion by wind and rain and the theft of stone by local residents.

Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping has launched a campaign to raise funds at home and abroad for the restoration of the wall under the slogan "Love China and rebuild the Great Wall."

Contributions from both foreign and national donors so far totalled 1.7 million yuan (\$680,000) but this should just be the beginning, Mr. Chen told.

Donors giving 200,000 yuan (\$80,000) would have their names recorded on stone tablets set into the wall, he added.

A senior Communist Party official, Propaganda Department Head Deng Lijun, said the Great Wall was symbol of the patriotism of the Chinese people.



## U.S. specialist brought for Begin

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) — Oil millionaire Armand Hammer has brought a world-famous urologist to Israel to examine former Prime Minister Menachem Begin who is suffering from a prostate gland ailment, a hospital spokeswoman said Tuesday. Hammer, the president of Occidental Petroleum, brought Dr. Willard Goodwin of the University of California-Los Angeles to offer to treat Begin, said Yaffa Alkalei, spokeswoman for the Shaarei Zedek Hospital. Begin has not said if he will agree to be examined by the specialist, Ms. Alkalei said. Dr. Goodwin is a former professor of Dr. Amichai Farkas, Begin's attending physician. Dr. Farkas has recommended Begin undergo surgery, but the former premier has not decided if he will permit the operation. A decision is expected later this week.

## Saudis pay £37m for new embassy

LONDON (R) — The Saudi Arabian government has paid £37 million (\$46 million) for a building to use as its new London embassy, a spokesman for the vendors said Monday. The price "is probably a record for a property of its type," the spokesman for the owners, Industrial Conglomerate BTR, said. Crewe House, in the elegant Mayfair district, was built in 1708 and is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the area. It is said that Britain's wartime leader Sir Winston Churchill met his wife at a function in the house, which was later the headquarters of the Thomas Tilling group from 1937 until it was taken over by BTR.

## Mutilated body may be that of missing heiress

LONDON (AP) — The lower half of a girl's body found in a London street may be that of a kidnapped Saudi Arabian heiress, Scotland Yard said Monday. A Yard spokesman added that a positive identification of the remains is "virtually impossible without the top half."

He said Suha Younis Hawa, 15-year-old daughter of a millionaire Saudi businessman living in Saudi Arabia, spent the summer in London with an aunt and uncle said "is believed" to have been kidnapped for ransom by three armed men on Aug. 25. The Yard said it used the phrase "is believed" because it has no other evidence of the kidnapping, apart from a statement made to detectives by an unidentified businessman who knows the family.

"Miss Hawa was bundled with her aunt and uncle into a yellow van by three men with guns at 10 p.m. (Aug. 25) and they were held somewhere in London," the spokesman said. "The aunt and uncle, Mohammed Hawa, 42, and Jumana Hawa, 33, were released on Aug. 27 after being told to find ransom money and to await contact with the kidnappers."

The abduction took place at the family's apartment in New Cavendish Street, a few hundred metres from where the badly decomposed and naked remains were found on Sept. 7, the Yard said.

## Spiralling escalator unveiled in Japan

TOKYO (R) — Designers at a Japanese electric company have come up with a new type of escalator. It is curved. A Mitsubishi Electric Corporation spokesman told a press conference that it would install them in a Tokyo department store and an Osaka trade fair. The five-metre high models are expensive at 80 million yen (\$324,000) compared with straight conventional escalators at 25 million yen (\$101,000). But the spokesman said: "We expect to sell about 20 in Japan and about 10 more abroad in the first year."

## Bikini designer dies

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — Louis Reard, the French automobile engineer who designed the first Bikini swimsuit, died in hospital in Lausanne Sunday, aged 87, his family said Monday.

Mr. Reard produced the Bikini in 1946 after joining his mother's clothing firm. "He named the swimsuit a Bikini thinking of the nuclear explosions at Bikini Atoll around that time," his widow, Michelle, told Reuters. Mr. Reard was taken to hospital after breaking his leg in a fall one month ago. The couple moved to Lausanne from France in 1980.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
 ♠ K98 ♠ J107 ♠ A9965  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 North East South West  
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
 2 NT Pass ?  
 What action do you take?
- Q.2 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
 ♠ J992 ♠ A7 ♠ Q842 ♠ 763  
 Partner opens the bidding with one diamond. What do you respond?
- Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
 ♠ Q8 ♠ J106 ♠ AJ9863 ♠ A8  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 North East South West  
 Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
 2 NT Pass ?  
 What action do you take?
- Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
 ♠ 9854 ♠ Q7 ♠ QJ8 ♠ AK83  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 North East South West  
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
 2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
 3 NT Pass ?  
 What action do you take?
- Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
 ♠ QJ87 ♠ J52 ♠ KQ10 ♠ AJ6  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 North East South West  
 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
 3 NT Pass ?  
 What action do you take?
- Q.6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
 ♠ AQ8 ♠ AQ1092 ♠ 654 ♠ 73  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
 ?  
 What do you bid now?